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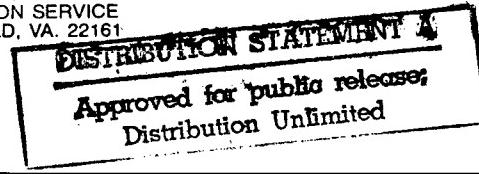
Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MEDIA ASSAILS GLEYSTEEN, LILLEY ACTIVITIES

Gleysteen's Sojourn

SK170732 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 17 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 17 January commentary: "What Has Confused Them and Made Them Scurry About?"]

[Text] The former and incumbent U.S. ambassadors in Seoul have raised a commotion in South Korea. After crawling into Seoul on 8 January, former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen settled in South Korea for more than a week and held talks with high-ranking officials of the puppet government and with other DJP hooligans. He also visited opposition parties. Meanwhile, incumbent U.S. Ambassador Lilley recently met with the prosecutor general and the minister of justice. The South Korean media have described this as a very unusual event unprecedented since the concoction of the puppet regime.

Why have they moved so busily since the outset of the year? The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of students and the people is today being stepped up in South Korea in an unprecedented manner to achieve independence and democracy. Because of this, the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges face a serious crisis.

Gleysteen and Lilley are trying to safely maintain colonial rule by allaying the people's anti-U.S. feelings at all costs and by overcoming the immediate crisis. Their actions and remarks demonstrate this. During a press conference on 14 January, Gleysteen, while wearing an air of innocence by saying that the assertion that he is responsible for bloodshed in Kwangju is an inappropriate and erroneous view, made absurd remarks, saying that the approval of the deployment of puppet army troops in Kwangju was an urgently needed step and that puppet army troops behaved in a humane manner. Thus, he tried to avoid responsibility for instigating the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring to perpetrate a holocaust in Kwangju.

It has already been disclosed that it was the U.S. imperialists that directed army troops to slaughter Kwangju citizens, telling them to control the Kwangju uprisers with iron fists and that it was the Chon Tu-hwan ring that, according to this directive, stabbed, beat, trampled underfoot, shot, burned, hanged,

overran, and buried fellow countrymen who shared the same blood lineage. Nevertheless, he is trying to diminish his crime. He is a goblin that has appeared in broad daylight.

Although Gleysteen made these remarks to allay the South Korean people's anti-U.S. feelings, which have further increased following the Kwangju massacre, which occurred during his term of office, they only served to fan the anti-U.S. sentiment of students and the people.

Gleysteen stated that although the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime is not a legitimate regime, it is unavoidable for him to support it. This is a base trick designed to avoid responsibility for helping traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was rejected by the people, to ascend to the position of boss of the military and the fascist regime. It is well known to the world that it was the United States that, following the 26 October incident, supported with arms traitor Chon Tu-hwan's usurpation of power and suppressed opposition forces' movements to oppose the military hooligan's seizure of power.

Even much more cunning is the fact that Gleysteen, while clamorously babbling about the gradual development of democracy in South Korea, has preached to opposition parties about negotiations for constitutional revision and has strongly urged the people to display a spirit of flexibility and patience, speaking for a U.S. intent on maintaining traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP regime to achieve security for its colonial rule and urging the opposition party to become a marionette in this regard and the people to enjoy seeing this sight. This is a threat that implies that if the opposition party and the people do not respond to this demand, the concerned party will take emergency action by instigating the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique just as it did during the Kwangju incident and that it will not hesitate to touch off further mass bloodshed.

While Gleysteen made absurd remarks, Lilley met and held talks with the puppet prosecutor general and the puppet minister of justice. Viewing this, we can say that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's threat about his making a serious decision if constitutional revision reached through agreement is not realized, is by no means an accident.

Shouting for the overthrow of the fascist DJP dictatorial system, the South Korean people and off-stage democratic forces are staging a do-or-die struggle at the risk of their lives. The aggressors' call for compromise with the puppets and for submission to the fascist regime, at this moment constitutes the brazen act of degrading the students, the people, and the off-stage democratic forces.

Facts show that to safely hold on to South Korea as their colony, the U.S. imperialist aggressors consider the acts of trampling underfoot the development of democracy in South Korea and of sacrificing the people to be very easy tasks.

Staging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve independence and democracy in South Korea poses a vital question, the solution of which should not be delayed. Without rising and banishing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the people will never be able to avoid colonial life and slavery, nor can they achieve fundamental democracy.

Although the U.S. imperialists use tricks to hold on to South Korea forever as a colony and as a military base, the situation will not develop as they demand. The situation in which the errand boys of the U.S. imperialists, while busily scurrying about in South Korea, have been compelled to become engrossed in overcoming the situation, shows that the destiny of colonial and fascist rule is an imminent fall.

The South Korean students and people denounce the U.S. imperialists, terming them as arrogant aggressors, as those who have concocted the fascist military regime, as those who are patronizing it, and as the ringleaders of the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju. The acts of threatening, appeasing, and deceiving the people will not work. The U.S. imperialist aggressors should take their hands off South Korea and withdraw.

VNS Comments

SK170854 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the moves of the White House in connection with the current South Korean situation.

On 14 January, Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, who was on a visit to South Korea, successively met DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u and discussed South Korean-U.S. relations and the political issues of South Korea. During a press conference held that day, he said that U.S. (?support) for Pak Chong-hui and Chong Tu-hwan, the two [word indistinct], was inevitable and that the United States is not responsible for the Kwangju massacre. Prior to this, on 13 January, Lilley, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, successively met and held a secret conversation with So Tong-kwon, prosecutor general, and Kim Song-ki, minister of justice. No U.S. ambassador to South Korea has met with the prosecutor general. It is very clear that the White House has ordered Gleysteen and Lilley to do so. Gleysteen, who, as U.S. ambassador to South Korea, in May of 1980, manipulated Chon Tu-hwan behind the scenes to indiscriminately murder the Kwangju citizens who demanded independence, democracy, and reunification, visited South Korea and held secret confabs. Lilley, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, and expert on intelligence and strategy, was busy meeting the prosecutor general and the minister of justice, which is a duty unbecoming an ambassador of a country. This is very ominous.

The political situation has become chaotic because the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial trend is expanding each day and growing among the people who

[word indistinct] and because the crisis facing the pro-U.S. and dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime is aggravated. At such a time, Lilley met the prosecutor general and the minister of justice after pulling off even his veil as an ambassador, and Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, met politicians of the ruling and opposition parties and babbled about the political situation surrounding constitutional revision, thereby becoming deeply involved in the South Korean political situation. This shows that they face a very serious crisis in their colonial rule over South Korea.

The United States is inspiring the Chon Tu-hwan group toward suppression and is enforcing constitutional revision through a compromise between the ruling and opposition parties to resolve the very serious crisis facing its colonial rule over South Korea to maintain the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and to conceal the crimes it has committed in South Korea. Chon Tu-hwan is threatening to make an important decision in the event constitutional revision through agreement is not realized as a result of a compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, and reveals his intention to not hesitate to restage bloody incidents like the Kwangju situation by declaring a martial law. This is because he has been incited by U.S. manipulations and encouraged by U.S. support.

However, no matter that (?scenarios) the United States may use to maintain its colonial rule and to rescue the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, they will not work. Our people clearly know from the experience of the past 40 years that the United States is the ringleader who has only subjected our nation [word indistinct] and who has enforced the tragedy of national division, and is a [word indistinct] ruler who has enforced every misfortune and suffering upon our people. Because of U.S. interference, rule, and behind-the-scenes manipulations, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed the Kwangju massacre and democracy has not been realized in this land. It is also because of the United States that [passage indistinct].

Therefore, with U.S. occupation in South Korea intact, national independence, democracy, and human rights cannot be achieved and [passage indistinct]. For this reason, our students and people of all walks of life are waging the pan-national anti-U.S. struggle to end the U.S. rule, to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, and to overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime. After learning a lesson under these circumstances, the United States must immediately withdraw from South Korea as demanded by our people.

Nevertheless, the White House has ordered Gleysteen and Lilley to conceal their crimes, to incite the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime to suppression, and to babble about constitutional revision through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties. This is an intolerable defilement and [word indistinct] to our people. No matter what maneuvers it may use, the United States will be unable to stop the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of our people and unable to resolve the crisis facing its colonial rule. By more vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, our people will bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule over this land and overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime without fail.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE GAINING MOMENTUM IN SOUTH

SK130443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--The anti-U.S. struggle for independence is now gaining momentum in South Korea.

The anti-U.S. slogan of "Away With the U.S. Imperialists" reflects the sentiments of the people prevailing in the South Korean society as a whole; it has become a trend of the times.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea started when the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans committed a wholesale massacre of patriotic citizens in Kwangju in May 1980 under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

This struggle has rapidly developed in scope, showing a new trend in recent years.

What merits particular attention in this struggle of the South Korean people is that it is dealing a blow at the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-communist and fascist manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, moving toward the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Shouts, such as "Let us drive out Yankees and establish a people's government" and "Anti-communism is treachery and reunification is patriotism" are ringing out without interruption from among the South Korean people and an opposition "assemblyman" has gone the length of opposing the anti-communist "government policy" and calling for reunification on the rostrum of the puppet national assembly.

This means that the anti-communist system of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who have been stifling the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy and reunification and have fostered distrust and antagonism within the nation over 40 odd years is shaking to its very foundation beyond retrieve.

Another thing noteworthy in the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence is their pronounced resolve to grasp the great truth of chuche and live and fight under its banner.

Students and other progressive intellectuals are reading with avidity "Selection of Kim Il-song's Works," dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic treatise "On the Chuche Idea" and other classical works and treatises and briskly conducting the study group activities to arm themselves with the immortal chuche ideas and ideological activities to awaken the workers and peasants to progressive ideas.

Against such background new fighting organisations taking the chuche idea as a guiding compass are making their appearance in different places of South Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR ON JAPAN VISIT OF SOUTH'S CHIEF OF STAFF

SK270436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "A Dangerous Junket"]

[Text] According to a news report, the chief of staff of the South Korean puppet army will visit Japan on 19 February. After meeting with the chief of staff of the Ground Self Defense Force of Japan's Defense Agency and after discussing with him the situation on the Korean peninsula and the matter of increasing defense capabilities, he will visit Hokkaido and observe the military exercises of the seventh division of the Ground Self Defense Force.

His junket is an unusual military move because the visit will coincide with the launching of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets plan to stage on 19 February. We can easily tell the chief of staff of the puppet army intends to visit Japan as U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps units, including one aircraft carrier battle group, crawl into South Korea from the Pacific and the U.S. Mainland, carrying the fiery seed of war, and as the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and troops of the puppet army lift the curtain for the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

Dreaming of the fulfillment of a wicked and wild desire for the sphere of Great East Asia Co-Prosperity by positively following the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Asia and by arbitrarily ignoring the 1 percent limit on military expenditures, which has perfunctorily existed the Japanese reactionary have given impetus to making preparations for new war, dashing along the road toward becoming a great military power. At the same time, colluding with the puppets, the Japanese reactionaries have slandered us, saying through government-patronized mass media that there is the great possibility of an outbreak of a war on the Korean peninsula prior to the 1988 Olympics, that they are concerned about our [word indistinct], and that the dam of the Kumgangsan power station greatly threatens security in South Korea.

Such visits by the puppets, according to a script written by the U.S. imperialists, are designed to further consolidate the wicked plot to draw the troops of Japan's Self Defense Forces into a new aggressive war which the U.S. imperialists are trying to provoke. It is well known to the world that

to achieve this end, the puppets have long drawn high-ranking officers of Japan's Self Defense Forces into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which these puppets have annually staged with the U.S. imperialists, to help them participate in the exercise in the capacity of observers.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise, which the U.S. imperialists have staged annually, is designed to dominate all of Korea and other Asian countries by holding on to South Korea forever as a colony and by using it as an aggressive military base. The U.S. imperialists are trying to draw the Japanese reactionaries into the work of achieving this end. The plan to send the puppets to Japan is related to drawing officers from Japan's Self Defense Forces into the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise under the pretext of invitation and observation.

In addition to participating in the military exercises by subserviently following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the Japanese reactionaries have supplied the large quantities of spare parts needed in the production of various guns and tanks to the South Korean puppets and have had Japanese war munition monopolist enterprises directly join in and cooperate in the production of various lethal weapons and war supplies.

We note that the chief of staff of the puppet army will observe the exercise of the seventh division of the Northern [word indistinct] of Japan's Ground Self Defense Forces in Hokkaido in wake of the joint military exercise between Japan's Ground Defense Force and U.S. Army and Navy troops. The plan to observe the exercise of the 7th Division, the sole armored division in Japan, constitutes a wicked plot toward introducing the rascals' experience into the puppet army and drawing the rascals into South Korea for contingencies on the Korean peninsula.

In this context, the plan of the chief of staff of the South Korean puppet army to visit Japan, ostensibly to discuss with the chief of staff of the Ground Self Defense Force of Japan's Defense Agency the situation on the Korean peninsula and the matter of maintaining the defense capability and to observe the exercise of the self defense forces, is a link in the maneuvers to further supplement and complete the war preparations with the Japanese reactionaries for contingencies on the Korean peninsula according to (?directives) from the U.S. imperialists.

This shows that through their stooges, the U.S. imperialists are trying to further strengthen the relations of tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea with the focus placed on the Korean peninsula by tightening relations of military collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

The South Korean puppets' paying visits to their Japanese masters and their discussing matters that concern war, while staging in a very reckless manner the "Team Spirit-87" military exercise by introducing the aggressive troops of the U.S. imperialists into South Korea, will only heighten tension on the Korean peninsula.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to prevent its destiny of isolation at home and abroad and being driven into a corner by resorting to the script of its U.S. master, it is a foolish illusion. If the South Korean puppets truly desire the alleviation of tension in the country and peace and peaceful reunification, they should not raise a fuss by visiting the Japanese reactionaries and strengthening maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war, but should respond to our proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks to achieve a breakthrough in the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES JAPANESE SCHOLAR REMARKS ON NORTH

SK130503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--Prof Hideshi Takesada, at the Defence Institute of the Defence Agency of Japan babbled that the DPRK has built recently "underground storages" in the area along the military demarcation line and the "powerful attack capabilities" of the North "offer a serious problem," crying that the North "might play with fire" with the '88 Olympic Games ahead.

Dismissing this as a jargon not worth a farthing, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Tuesday brands his utterances as a ridiculous sophism intended to disparage the DPRK's sincere efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and defend the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in preparing for a war against the North.

It further says:

As everyone knows, the dark clouds of an aggressive war on the Korean Peninsula are floating to the North from the South.

Despite the stark fact, Takesada, who styles himself a military expert, invented a shopping lie to speak ill of our republic. He represented in this the sinister intention of the Japanese reactionaries to save the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique who have been driven into a hopeless crisis within and without.

By saving the traitor Chon Tu-hwan from the crisis, the Japanese reactionaries seek to step up their reinvasion of South Korea on an overall scale with him as the guide. Their zealous support of the '88 Olympiad is also related to such insidious purpose.

A stooge of the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters, Takesada acts as a mouthpiece in the false propaganda of the South Korean puppets.

Judging from the fact that Takesada, lost to shame, let loose the rigmarole reversing black and white, he appears to be a mean hack writer who did not hesitate to throw away consciousness as a scholar, contended with a small reward from the South Korean puppets. Such venal "professor" deserves derision and contempt of the people.

The South Korean puppets should give up such despicable act as speaking ill of us even through the mouth of a militarist underling.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON CHON REMARKS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SK160845 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 15 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 16 January commentary: "The Signal of Fierce Fascist Prenzy"]

[Text] A new suppressive offense is being prepared in South Korea. The outrageous remarks traitor Chon Tu-hwan made in his so-called policy speech and the puppets' moves to support what he said show this.

In his policy speech, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about defending the free democratic system and charged those advocating democracy as communist-tolerators. He stated that they would be firmly countered through the exercise of all constitutional rights. In connection with amending the constitution, he clamored that an important decision would be made if their proposal for a parliamentary cabinet system is not implemented. He also threatened that the campuses would no longer be left as bases for left-leaning and communist-tolerating elements and as their hotbed, and that illegal offstage activities would be firmly countered.

The puppet administration, saying that it would support the outrageous remarks of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, has already begun to act. The so-called puppet home minister has stated that communist-tolerating and left-leaning forces would be eradicated and all collective acts would be strongly countered.

This is an open threat and a menace against the growing patriotic forces of democrats in South Korea, and a declaration of war that they would not hesitate to use a fierce fascist frenzy to realize the extension in office of the military hooligans of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the long-term office of the DJP.

Those who babbled about the localization of democracy, the peaceful transition of government, and the politics of dialogue are now further sharpening their bayonets, while disclosing their bestial nature.

The development of such a situation in South Korea now arouses deep concern among the people at home and abroad.

Over the course of seizing power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed bloodshed, such as the 17 May outrage and the Kwangju massacre. Even after this, the fascist dictatorial maniac did not discard his bloodstained bayonet and continued to spout streams of outrageous remarks to threaten dissidents. However, the suppressive remarks the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored to make this time, such as concerning the exercise of constitutional right and an important decision are not what has usually been heard. This shows that the fascist frenzy to be imposed in South Korea will bring unprecedented tragedies seen neither under the rule of other dictators in the past nor over the course of its oppressive rule. This is even more certain because U.S. servants such as the former U.S. ambassador, who directed the Kwangju massacre operation on the spot, and the current U.S. ambassador are moving around in South Korea, while stretching their talons behind the scenes.

All the facts, so to speak, indicate that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has realized the good taste of power, would once again extensively stain his body with blood to stay in power.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about the exercise of constitutional rights and an important decision in itself means that all forces hampering their power will be strangled and obliterated through an emergency measure, as was the case in the final days of the Yusin dictator. It could also mean that the bill for a constitutional amendment favoring a cabinet system will be unilaterally passed in the National Assembly or power will be maintained under the current constitution.

The puppets act as if their moves agree with the people's democratic aspirations. However, this is nonsense. Democracy cannot be produced from emergency measures or from guns and bayonets.

The puppet's oppressive frenzy is the manifestation of his extreme fear and uneasiness. Today, the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime's rule has reached the most serious stage since its seized power. The winds of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people of all strata seem to have become stronger and even more diverse this year. At the same time, the confrontation between democracy and fascism over the question of a constitutional amendment has intensified with each passing day. The puppets themselves are saying in gasps that this year is an important period, and a very difficult year. This is because the decisive struggle of the opposition party and people against the puppets' schemes for long-term officer is inevitable.

Harmony is impossible between those who seek the long-term office of the dictatorial regime and those who can survive only by smashing this scheme.

A gun-and-bayonet suppressive offense is the death rattle of those who face the end of their lives and the manifestation of the miserable situation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is rejected by the people. If traitor Chon Tu-hwan recklessly wields gun and bayonet against the patriotic forces of democrats, it will only accelerate his ruin.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CRITICIZES CHON'S DJP ANNIVERSARY REMARKS

SK210344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 17 Jan 87

[NODONG SINMUN 18 January commentary: "A Prison Warden's Self-beautification"]

[Text] The DJP thugs celebrated the so-called anniversary of the founding of their party on 15 January. During the celebration, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring openly laid bare their plot to prolong their stay in power under the veil of democratic development.

Traitor Chon, stressing the need for the DJP to play the leading role in achieving all the tasks of developing democracy over the course of marching toward a peaceful change of government, urged the opposition parties and people to cooperate with and participate in it and No Tae-u noisily emphasized the need to make the bill for constitutional revision in favor of a parliamentary cabinet system a success, while spreading the theory of the DJP's taking the lead in shaping the political course in revision of the Constitution.

This, an expression of the DJP thugs' intentions to realize long-term office for traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the dictatorial DJP regime by forcibly ramming their reactionary bill for constitutional revision in favor of a parliamentary cabinet system through the National Assembly based on the DJP thugs' high-handedness and monopoly, is nothing but pressure on the opposition party to watch them from the sidelines, instead of oppose them.

It is widely known that, in a policy speech delivered several days ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan threatened to make an important decision should the idea of revising the Constitution by agreement fail to succeed.

In a speech delivered to the meeting held to celebrate the anniversary of the DJP founding, military hooligan No Tae-u stated that the DJP knows no such word as "impossible." All this is an open expression of their intention to leave no stones unturned to prolong the DJP's fascist military dictatorship and of their willingness to impose martial law or stage a coup d'etat.

It has become an established fact that the DJP thugs would resort to violent acts to maintain and prolong to current fascist military system. However, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is now beautifying itself as if to say that such a plot is in conformity with the public's desires and as if it were demonstrating a process of democratic development. Not only is this preposterous, it is also an intolerable challenge and mockery of the people's aspirations and hope for democracy.

The South Korean people and off-stage forces call for realizing a direct presidential election system, not the reactionary parliamentary cabinet system. However, the DJP thugs doggedly call for realizing a parliamentary cabinet system. The parliamentary cabinet system is a thoroughly unpopular and anti-democratic bill for constitutional revision, the objective of which is to prolong the DJP's stay in power. The goal behind the DJP bill for constitutional revision is to win the majority of seats in the National Assembly and to monopolize both the presidency and prime ministership.

The DJP thugs are bent on laying a foundation for the DJP power by mobilizing government power, but not revising the Constitution in favor of a direct presidential election system as demanded by the people. There is no such thing as the reflection of public aspirations or the idea of democratic development in this intention.

The game of playing with the so-called transfer of power within the group of DJP thugs, rather than giving the people the right to choose their own government, cannot become a process of democratic development even if traitor Chon Tu-hwan steps down from power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has not even a modicum of intention to step down from power. If he has at least a bit of intention to hand the government over to someone else, why would he say such a thing as his having to make an important decision.

To hope for democratic development under rule by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP is like hoping for a rose to blossom in a ditch. Already over the course of usurping power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has demonstrated that it is a group of military hooligans and murderers who have nothing to do with democracy.

The dictatorial rule by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP has reduced South Korea to a place where human rights are unprecedently trampled underfoot.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is famed as the most flagrant prison warden, far exceeding the Yusin dictator. Today, the DJP thugs' high-handedness and tyranny have reached an extreme, to the point where they are referred to as the Nazis of the concluding part of the 20th Century, using the true meaning of the word.

They are going so far as to completely ignore the presence of the opposition party by ramming bills through the National Assembly and to create a state of darkness unprecedented in the history of parliamentary politics without hesitation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP have even lost face in mentioning the word "democracy." It is nothing but a trick designed to deceive public opinion and to justify the coup d'etat, an act of usurping power, which they plan to carry on in the future, that they noisily advertise the realization of the parliamentary cabinet system as if it were a process for a peaceful change of power, while paying lip service to public desires and democratic development.

Great controversy is rising around traitor Chon Tu-hwan's outrageous remarks in his policy speech that he would have to make an important decision. It is an inevitable course that their maneuvers for long-term office would encounter strong resistance from the people.

The magic of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring will not be accepted by anyone.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is genuinely willing to heed public desires and develop democracy, it must give the people the right to choose their own government by accepting the call for constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system and leave Chongwadae quietly.

If the group of DJP thugs, with traitor Chon Tu-hwan as caudillo, attempt to prolong their military dictatorship under the pretext of democratic development by wielding bayonets, people will never tolerate it.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR ON CHON 'RING'S' NEW YEAR MESSAGES

SK060525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Ton-ik: "New Year Gibberish Which Has Lied Bare Their Wicked Intention"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan delivered a so-called New Year's message on 1 January. A so-called DJP representative, the puppet National Assembly speaker, and the puppet sports minister also babbled their own New Year's messages. They have concurrently babbled about the peaceful transfer of power and the 1988 Seoul Olympics in these messages. Furthermore, they stressed stability, order, harmony, and unity.

Although such gibberish was uttered in a new year, there was no new content in the messages. Moreover, the gibberish was only a repeat of previous gibberish, which reveals that their wicked intention has not changed at all. This is as the case of our proverb: "Not one of the 12 calls of a crow makes music."

It is clearly known to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about the peaceful transfer of power or the Seoul Olympics is only propaganda designed to seek a long-term of office and permanent division.

If the peaceful transfer of power is to be realized in South Korea, freedom of political activity and democratic rights should be guaranteed and the right to direct elections granted to the people after achieving democracy in society. This is a most fundamental demand.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's act runs absolutely counter to this demand. Reflecting on the previous year, after placing South Korea in an actual state of martial law, it has kicked up a suppressive commotion by unhesitatingly making students, workers, religious figures, or opposition party assemblymen the victims of suppression by bayonets when they were considered an obstacle to maintaining power.

With the year-end and new year holidays near at hand in South Korea, the people's hands and legs are tied because of a series of suppressive orders, including the class-B alert order. How can we consider this an act by someone who will try to achieve the peaceful transfer of power?

Stubbornly opposing constitutional revision favoring the direct election system which the South Korean people and democratic forces have constantly demanded, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has insisted on the parliamentary cabinet system, which is essentially the same as the indirect election system by the electoral college.

In his so-called New Year's message, No Tae-u persistently stated that the parliamentary cabinet system is a road toward the establishment of genuine democracy.

The peaceful transfer of power being babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u ring is deceitful propaganda absolutely designed to seek a long-term of office, and their persistance in achieving democracy is nothing but establishing one-party fascist dictatorial rule.

The Seoul Olympics being propagandized as a great event or a milestone by the puppets is another political gamble designed to create an international atmosphere favorable to the fabrication of two Koreas by misusing the international sports games, and to prolong its grip on power by promoting its worth.

The Asian Games, which were carried out in Seoul last year as unprecedented suppressive games, nakedly predict that the puppets are attempting to do under the pretext of the Olympics.

It is attempting to realize their intention to prolong power after turning South Korea into a more suffocating place and binding the hands and legs of the people and opponents under the pretext of holding the Olympics.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about making this a year in which preparations to achieve the peaceful transfer of power and successfully hold the Seoul Olympics are completed is gibberish uttered to complete preparations to prolong its power. At the same time, its babbling about stability, order, or harmony is nothing but a shameless sermon that urges the people to follow their maneuvers and obey the fascist ruling order.

The puppets have laid bare their impure intention against us through the New Year's messages. The puppet traitor also thoughtlessly raved that he wants something to flow into the North. Moreover, the so-called puppet Chief Justice to the Supreme Court has impertinently urged us in a message conveyed through someone else to stop constructing the Kumgangsan Dam.

It goes without saying that their talking nonsense to ignore us or slander our peaceful power station construction is a manifestation of their wicked intention which runs fundamentally counter to national unity and peaceful reunification.

The puppets are attempting to find a way to live through fascism, division, and confrontation maneuvers this year, but they will not be successful in their attempt.

The more rapidly the puppets run down the road of treachery, the more the resistance of students and the people in South Korea will increase and denunciation and impeachment in the international arena will increase.

The puppets must know that the reckless road they are treading on is the road that accelerates their ruin.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Three years have passed since the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in January 1984 proposed to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea in order to ease the tensions prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, ensure a durable peace and provide a prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

For its validity, feasibility and fairness the proposal for tripartite talks has enjoyed the firm support of the world public and caused great repercussions among them.

No sooner had the proposal for tripartite talks been put forward, than heads of state, general secretaries of parties, prominent figures of political and public circles and many personages and political parties and public organisations of various countries and international organisations expressed support to and solidarity with the proposal and called for its early realisation through letters, press statements, statements, meetings and demonstrations.

Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, said that the Zimbabwean Government and people fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks and expressed firm solidarity with it.

To firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the revolutionary principle of the Zimbabwean Government and people, he noted, and stressed: Zimbabwe will unconditionally support the proposal advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, stated:

Considering that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most just one for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we will make positive efforts for its realization.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea in its letter said:

Expressing unconditional and firm support to the proposal for tripartite talks, we hold that this proposal should be realised as soon as possible.

In their joint statement delegates who had attended an emergency meeting of the Standing Committee of the World Peace Council which was held in West Berlin demanded that the United States and South Korean authorities stop nuclear war provocation manoeuvres at once and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

The international meeting for supporting tripartite talks for peace in Korea and her reunification which was held in Paris adopted an appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organizations of all countries of the world, the international organisations and the peace-loving people all over the world.

The appeal called for widely introducing and propagandizing throughout the world the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conducting positive activities for an early holding of talks in various forms, such as press statements, statements, meetings and demonstrations.

Mass media of socialist and non-aligned countries and many other countries of the world repeatedly introduced and propagandized the content of the proposal for tripartite talks and its validity and strongly called for the realisation of this proposal.

The United States and South Korean authorities must not turn a deaf ear to the ever rising world public opinion but respond to the fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HEAD OF NORTH SIDE TO PARLIAMENTARY TALKS ISSUES STATEMENT

SK160444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegation of the north side to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks, held that the delegation of the South side to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks should not utter such irresponsible words as "resumption of the dialogues" and "talks between the supreme chiefs," reversing black and white as a servant of the authorities, but take a responsible step so that the authorities of the South side accede to our proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks.

In his press statement issued on 15 January in connection with the fact that the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to the prime minister and minister of defence of South Korea, Chon Kum-chol warmly hailed and supported the new peace proposal of our side.

It is regrettable, he said, that the chief delegate of the South side to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks and other delegates of the South Korean side to talks published a socalled "joint statement" on 14 January to repeat as they are the words of the person in power about "talks between the supreme chiefs" and "resumption" of business-like "dialogues."

If they turn a deaf ear to our proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks to create a good atmosphere for the resumption of talks in actuality, while paying lip-service to it, who would believe their talk about the "resumption" of talks? He declared, and stressed:

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the dialogues, detente and peaceful reunification, they must even now take a correct stand and attitude towards the North-South dialogues and affirmatively respond to our proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS FOREIGN REACTION TO SOUTH'S DAM CRITICISM

SK081037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)--The world public circles are denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for speaking ill of the construction of the Kumgangsan power station in the North and distorting the fact by fabricating at will the scale of the power station and its economic efficiency.

The South Korean puppet clique's vicious anti-DPRK smear campaign was denounced through news conferences, statements or press statements by Nikolai Laverov, first deputy president of the Academy of National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers, Voantio Tsifanay Desire, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, Felix Eloy Torres, member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of Venezuela and chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea, and other figures of different walks of life, [words indistinct] Party of India, the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Latin America, the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and other foreign parties and international and regional organizations, the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the France-Korea Friendship Association and other friendship and solidarity organizations.

Publications of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and other socialist countries and many other countries including Egypt, Peru, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Indonesia and Switzerland laid bare the criminal purpose of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's anti-DPRK smear campaign and stressed that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station was one of peaceful grand nature-making projects which had nothing to do with military purposes.

The first deputy president of the Academy of National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers called a press conference, at which he, pointing to the slanders and bauses ever more intensified in South Korea these days against the construction of the Kumgangsan power station, said that the South Korean puppets had neither ground to speak ill of the power station construction nor the right to interfere with it.

Asking why the South Korean authorities claim that the Kumgangsan power station endangers peace while disregarding nuclear weapons and other factors of threat to peace, the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA said:

It is evident that no threat will come from the construction of the power station.

In its statement the Socialist Party of Costa Rica stated:

The South Korean authorities' false propaganda over the construction of the Kumgangsan power station was aimed at creating an atmosphere of confrontation between the North and South of Korea and misleading world public opinion to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and create "two Koreas."

In a statement the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification called upon all the peace-loving peoples of the world and the international organizations not to be fooled by the Chon Tu-hwan group's anti-DPRK intrigue but to denounce it bitterly.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH UNDERGROUND GROUPS EXTEND WISHES TO KIM IL-SONG

SK131025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--Members of various underground organisations in South Korea distributed among people of various strata printed articles extending their sincere wishes for good health and longevity to General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, on the occasion of the new year 1987, according to the radio "Voice of National Salvation."

A printed matter titled "Wishes for Good Health and Longevity" circulated by members of an underground ideological circle in Seoul says:

"The first day of the new year Chongmyo has broken.

"We reverently make a deep bow to President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, reflecting the longing and sincere wishes to all of us.

"President Kim Il-song is the great leader who has performed immortal exploits, cherishing a lofty idea for the liberation of the country for 20 years and an ardent desire for the reunification of the country for over 40 years.

"Let all of us reverently wish good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song for the happiness of our downtrodden fellow countrymen and for the prosperity of this country to be reunified."

A printed matter titled "Wishes of Fellow Countrymen" distributed by members of an underground ideological circle in Inchon says:

"The morning of independence and democracy breaks and the glow of reunification shines in the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song.

"Reflecting the desires of the entire fellow countrymen, all of us extend the new year's wishes for good health and longevity to President Kim Il-song."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS DENOUNCES PLAN FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT-87' EXERCISE

SK260602 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command announced on 22 January that the "Team Spirit-87" U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise will be staged for about 3 months from 19 February to early May. It is said that participating in the "Team Spirit-87" joint U.S.-South Korea military exercise will be vast U.S. and South Korean armed forces numbering more than 200,000 and encompassing the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps units in the Pacific, such as Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, Guam, and from the U.S. mainland as well as the 40,000 U.S. troops occupying South Korea. Also participating in this exercise will be one aircraft carrier battle group.

The decision of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to stage the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise on this land by mobilizing vast troops and modern war means, including nuclear war means, at a time when our people and the world public opinion are constantly desiring peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, is a violent challenge and a nation-selling act against our people and world public opinion.

Moreover, the decision of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to stage the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise by mobilizing vast troops numbering more than 200,000 and modern [words indistinct], including nuclear war means, without paying attention to the epochal peace proposal recently advanced by North Korea to hold high-level North-South political and military talks to alleviate the state of political confrontation and military tension, to promote national reconciliation and unity, and to open a breakthrough for reunification between the South and the North can in no way be thought of as an act designed to alleviate tension and achieve peace on the Korean peninsula.

Our people still remember that the situation on the Korean peninsula has become aggravated and the North-South talks which were being held through various channels have been completely suspended because of the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise staged from the outset of last year by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group.

In the context, the decision of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to stage the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise instead of responding to the proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks designed to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to promote national reconciliation and unity, and to open a door toward reunification is an unpardonable criminal act.

Although the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group try to hide the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise by babbling about a defense-type military exercise or allowing North Korea's inspection, they cannot cheat anyone.

No one will consider the war exercise to be staged for several months by massively mobilizing hundreds of thousands of vast troops and up-to-date war equipments, including nuclear war means, a defense-type military exercise.

As was in the past, the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise to be jointly staged this time by South Korean and the United States is an offensive military exercise designed for northward invasion and a preliminary and nuclear test war exercise designed to touch off a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula by victimizing our nation. This is clearly shown by the facts of the criminal nature of this military exercise and the scale of equipments and troops to be mobilized for it.

Therefore, no one can assure when and with what excuse the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group provoke a war and turn to an actual war during the war exercise.

The "Team Spirit-87" war exercise to be staged by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group is designed to obliterate the righteous anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle spirit of our masses, a spirit which spreads and increases with each passing day, and to maintain their colonial fascist rule which is shaking at its base through a method of threat and menace against our people. This is clearly proven by the fact that the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise is scheduled to be staged in March, April, and May which are [passage indistinct] through in [word indistinct] of vast armed forces into South Korea.

Facts clearly show that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are war fanatics who, running counter to our masses' inclination and aspiration, seek not alleviation of tension but confrontation, not peace but war, and not reunification but fixation of division on the Korean peninsula.

If the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group insist on stagying the provocative "Team Spirit-87" U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise regardless of the present opposition and rejection from the people at home and abroad, they will not be able to evade the responsibility for having aggravated the tension on the Korean peninsula and led the situation to the brink of war and escape [word indistinct] and denunciation from our people and world public opinion as a vicious enemy of peace and reunification.

Our people will pay sharp attention to the criminal maneuvers of the belligerent U.S. and Chon Tu-hwan groups who are attempting to aggravate tension and touch off a new war on the Korean peninsula and wage a struggle to desperately oppose the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS DENOUNCES REMARKS OF NEW HOME MINISTER

SK260713 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300
GMT 25 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] At this hour of station commentary I will talk about Chong Ho-yong's outburst at his press conference. As has already been reported, Chong Ho-yong, who was appointed as home minister, had a press conference on the afternoon of 23 January in connection with the case of torturing to death Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol.

At this press conference he stressed that he will terminate acts of police brutality, taking advantage of the opportunity to learn a lesson from this case, by providing comprehensive measures to protect human rights by thoroughly indoctrinating and educating the investigative personnel and augmenting scientific investigative capabilities lest infringements of human rights should occur again by means of such an unreasonable brutal investigation. This is absurd sophistry, like a jackal saying that it will bring up its young to be sheep.

In every way, politics by torture is the way of existence of the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. dictatorial group. This is proven by today's reality in which torture and all other forms of human rights infringement which are taking place in this land are perpetrated with the active protection and tacit approval of the pro-U.S. dictatorial group. Therefore, so long as the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group, the regime of torture and murder, remains in power, all forms of human rights infringement, including torture, will not disappear from this land. Rather, it will get worse.

This is shown by the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan appointed Chong Ho-yong as new home minister. Chong Ho-yong, a graduate of the South Korean Military Academy like Chon Tu-hwan, has served as the special forces commander and army chief of staff and has been at the head of the suppression against the people faithfully following traitor Chon Tu-hwan's instructions. In particular, Chong Ho-yong was one of the murderous hooligans who made the special forces corps hooligans take hallucinogens and murder people during the barbarity of the massive murder in Kwangju.

It is far from accidental that traitor Chon Tu-hwan appointed Chong Ho-yong, a vicious murderous hooligan, as new home minister. In other words, traitor Chon Tu-hwan appointed Chong Ho-yong as new home minister to step up popular suppression through him. This is proven by the outburst made by Chong Ho-yong at his so-called inaugural meeting on 21 January. At this meeting, Chong Ho-yong said that this year is an important year of historical change to prepare for the 1988 Seoul Olympics and the peaceful transfer of power and that he will place emphasis on the work of the Home Ministry to thoroughly investigate into and root out the leftist and procommunist forces. This reveals his nature as a murderous hooligan who has suppressed and murdered many patriotic masses, including the Kwangju residents, faithfully following traitor Chon Tu-hwan's instructions, and this is an open outburst that he will, as his predecessor did, further step up people suppression to maintain and prolong the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

Chong Ho-yong is a criminal who should have been executed as a murderous hooligan and a fascist tyrant. Therefore, he does not even deserve to mention human rights. Nevertheless, he stressed as a trumpet for Chon Tu-hwan that he will terminate the administration of infringing on human rights, including torture, by providing a measure for protecting human rights. This is an intolerable mockery to our people and world opinion who demand that traitor Chon Tu-hwan immediately step down from power taking responsibility for murdering Mr Pak Chong-chol.

In other words, this sophistry made by Chong Ho-yong is a political trick prompted by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wicked and treacherous scheme to embellish the ugly and vicious face of the pro-U.S. dictatorial group, the ring of torture and murder, to put out the blaze of the antidictatorial struggle for democratization of the masses of all walks of life and the off-stage opposition democratic figures calling for overthrowing the regime of torture and murder which are being vigorously waged across the country, to find a way out of the serious political crisis, and, further, to prolong the present dictatorial regime.

However, no matter what cajolery they may employ, the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group cannot hide the ugly and vicious nature as the most vicious fascist dictatorial ring and the rarely-to-be-seen group of devilish murderers, nor will they be able to block the aspirations and will of our people determined to overthrow the fascist dictatorship and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

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CSO: 4110/063

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GORBACHEV SUPPORTS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his letter sent to United Nations Secretary General Cuellar, expressed support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula, according to a report. He stressed: The Soviet Union which is concerned about the intensified militarisation in the South of the Korean Peninsula firmly supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 14 Jan 87 SK] /9274

PRC SUPPORTS NORTH'S TALKS PROPOSAL--Beijing, 12 Jan (KCNA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman on 12 January said the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold North-South high-level political and military talks would greatly contribute to the resumption of dialogues between the North and the South of Korea and to the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. He said: Our stand is to firmly support it. We always consider that dialogues between the North and the South of Korea are conducive to the elimination of the confrontation, the promotion of understanding and the relaxation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The South Korean side should make a positive response to the DPRK's proposal, he said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 14 Jan 87 SK] /9274

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT REVISES PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 9 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by reporter Cho Won-yong]

[Text] The comprehensive national land development plan has been revised in 5 years. The government revised the second 10-year (1982-91) comprehensive national land development plan which was officially fixed and announced in 1981.

The Ministry of Construction disclosed that the revision was inevitable due to great changes in domestic as well as foreign circumstances.

At the planning stage in 1981, the government predicted that the international trade balance would be at most about \$400 million trade surplus by 1986. The expected trade surplus in 1986, however, is at least \$4.5 billion, which reflects a substantial change in economic conditions.

Besides, back in 1981, there was no thought of local self-government systems or Olympic games in 1988, but these are approaching as realities.

Because of such developments, revisions to the original plan have become inevitable. The representative examples include the comprehensive Hangang (Han River) development plan and the new mid-country expressway plan.

Considering the 10-year long-term development plan and the 5-year economic and social development plan, the National Construction Ministry explains that the revision was inevitable during the second half period (1987-91) of the land development plan in order to reconsider the consistency between the two plans and the efficiency of executing the plans.

According to the National Construction Ministry's explanation, we cannot deny the fact that our economic and social environments are changing unexpectedly.

Although some revisions to the basic plan might be inevitable, the problem lies in the fact that even the plan's basic structure itself has to be revised in merely 5 years.

The plan resulted in substantial trials and errors, and adverse effects.

National land development has been actively promoted since the 1960's: i.e. an expressway was constructed; industrial complexes have been established within the country; and land has been expanded through reclamation.

National land development has been carried out as needed in order to support the export industries rather than done under long-term planning.

As a result, land has been developed in an unbalanced way and the imbalance has deepened.

Two extreme cases are seen in that the two largest cities of Seoul and Pusan are overpopulated, and small cities in other regions are underpopulated. The government came to prepare the second comprehensive national land development plan (1982-91) in order to alleviate this extreme phenomenon and to develop land in a balanced manner. The plan's main idea was to develop the nation around 28 growth-base cities while restraining further expansion of the capital area centered in Seoul.

While there has been no progress in the development plan of the growth-base cities, however, due to changes in the government's investment policy, the expansion of the capital area has been accelerated.

Currently, the capital area has been abnormally expanded in such a way that it consists of 39 percent of the total population, 52 percent of the total manufacturing industries, 47 percent of total college students and 60 percent of the total financial institutions.

This reflects the fact that the first half (1982-86) of the second comprehensive national land development plan has not been successful.

The government was forced to revise the plan because of the serious reality of the capital area expansion being so extensive that we could scarcely move around.

The government has changed the land development policy from developing the 28 growth-base cities to developing the nation based on four major economic sectors.

While actively restraining the capital area expansion, the revised plan will support the development of the other three major economic sectors consisting of the central sector, the south-east and the south-west sectors.

The revised plan will develop other areas which are not included in the four major economic sectors; Chejudo, the T'aebaeksan area, the area around Highway 88, and the southern archipelago, into four special development areas.

The water resources development plan will include 10 major rivers by adding 6 more; Tamjingang, Ansongch'on, Sapkyoch'on, Mangyonggang, Tongjingang, and Hyongsangang to the 4 major rivers; Hangang, Naktonggang, Kumgang, and Hyongsangang, which were identified in the original plan, and will construct 15 medium-size dams in these rivers.

In the next 5 years 1.73 million new houses will be built. The housing provision rate will thus increase from the current 69.9 percent to 71.5 percent.

The government originally predicted that the housing provision rate will be 81.3 percent by 1981, but the original prediction turned out to be inaccurate due to the rapid growth in the nucleus family system.

As for the transportation plan, the construction of an international airport in Ch'ongju will be finished by 1991 as originally planned but the construction plan for a high-speed electric railway connecting Seoul and Pusan will be postponed.

A new 300 km highway will be constructed instead, and 240 kms of the existing highway will be extended from two lanes to four.

In preparation for an increase in cargo transportation as a result of economic growth, the capacity for cargo loading/unloading will be increased from 118 million tons per year as of 1985 to 193 million tons.

A new subway connecting Panwol-Kumjong-Wongok will be constructed.

Waterworks facilities will be increased from the current daily capacity of 10.21⁴ million tons to a 15.839-million ton capacity, and thus increase the water supply from the current 282 liters to 350 liters per person per day.

The sewage system capacity will be increased from 353,000 tons as of 1985 to 7.69 million tons per person, and the sewage supply rate will thus be increased from the current 8 percent to 35 percent.

In addition to these plans, the environmental conservation plan and recreational space allocation will be increased substantially.

The recreational space development plan includes the development of tourist resources and city parks.

The government is expecting to achieve the goal of a balanced national development and to limit the capital area expansion after they promote the revised development plan by spending 42 trillion won in total.

If we carefully analyze the failure of the development plan for the 28 growth-base cities, the primary factor is that the government did not invest capital as planned, and frequently modified the original plan. Judging from this, the government's success or failure totally depends on its will and consistency in carrying out its policies.

The extent to which the government predicted and considered the rapidly changing environment of the 21st century in their revised plan is unclear.

It is also to be noted that only inland and not offshore or coastal development plans were mentioned in the revised plan.

REVISED PLAN OF THE NATION'S SPACE

	The Original 2nd Physical Plan (1982-91)	Revised Plan (1987-91)
Regional Category	28 Regional Inhabited Sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Large City Areas (5) o Provincial City Areas (17) o Rural City Areas (6) 	4 Regioanl Economic Sectors (Capital, Central, South-East, and South-West) + Special Areas (Increase Indirect Capital, Improve Living Environment)
		Equal Allotment of Development Benefit
City Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restrain Expansion of Seoul and Pusan 2) Develop 15 Growth-Base Cities: (1st: Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon) (2nd: 12 cities including Ch'unch'on and Wonju) 3) Develop the vicinity of large cities and the provincial mid and small size cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rearrangement of the Capital Area: Induce dispersion of population, industry, and pivotal management function to the provinces 2) Manage Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, and Taejon as Large City Sectors 3) Develop provincial mid and small size cities as the center of inhabited sectors (including the 12 growth-base cities from the original plan) 4) Develop small provincial districts as bases for city-country unification

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON CLOSURE OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Assembly To End 90-day Session

SK170105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly winds up this year's 90-day regular session tomorrow after acting on 54 legislative bills and 12 ratification motions.

The New Korea Democratic Party is expected to stay away from plenary sessions today and tomorrow.

The main opposition NKDP has been boycotting parliamentary activities since December 2 to protest the ruling Democratic Justice Party's unilateral approval of next year's budget bill.

The majority party yesterday scrapped its original plan to hold a plenary session in an obvious effort to create a mood for dialogue politics.

In this connection, the minor opposition Korea National Party proposed that the Assembly dispense with a plenary session yesterday to persuade the NKDP to attend the session today and tomorrow.

Meanwhile, rival parties have continued politics of extreme confrontation during the current session, which started September 20.

In the early part of the 90-day session, DJP lawmakers walked out of the Assembly main chamber, as an outspoken opposition lawmaker unleashed scathing verbal attacks against the government and the ruling party.

Amid continuing political tension, Rep Yu Song-hwan of the NKDP made controversial remarks disputing the nation's long-standing policy of anticomunism and was arrested for violation of the National Security Law.

The operation of the regular session was impeded by frequent squabbles between the ruling DJP and the main opposition NKDP.

The Special Constitution Revision Committee in the Assembly had also failed to function properly as rival parties sharply disagreed over the form of the next government.

44 Legislative Bills, 11 Motions Approved

SK180137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly approved 44 legislative bills and 11 ratification motions in a plenary session yesterday.

The lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the splinter People's Democratic Party boycotted the session.

All but two bills were unanimously passed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party.

Proposed amendments to the Copyright Law and the Farmland Lease Management Law, however, were approved after being put to a vote.

Rep Kim Hyong-hyo of the ruling DJP spoke for the proposed amendments of the Copyright Law, while Rep Kim Kwang-su of the minor opposition KNP argued against them.

Meanwhile, Rep Yi Chol-u of the DJP supported the proposed amendments to the Farmland Lease Management Law, whereas Rep Choe Yong-an of the KNP argued against them.

Among the 44 legislative bills approved by the Assembly were the Island Development Bill, the Amendemnt Bill to the National Government Official Law and the Revision Bill to the Local Tax Law.

The Assembly will wind up this year's 90-day regular session after acting on 10 additional bills in a plenary session.

Daily Views Closure

SK190130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Dec 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Closure of Assembly Sitting"]

[Text] The regular session of the National Assembly for the outgoing year came to a close yesterday with little fanfare. It acted on an unwieldy package of bills in a very short interval under pressure of a fast-approaching deadline. It thus left much to be desired in terms of reviewing the specific content of the legislation.

With the exception of a lull during the period of the Asian Games in Seoul when a sort of political truce was in effect, most of the 3-month-long sitting has been preoccupied with the question of constitution reform and bickerings over filibuster tactics used by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

No sooner had the floor parties agreed on activating a special committee on changing the basic law than the panel ran aground in connection with technical matters on public hearings and the structural principle for the next government.

What actually came about is much ado about nothing. The legislature failed in its primary political task of getting somewhere in the search for a revised constitution on which necessity all parties agree. Having kept the select committee from going down the drain for continued functioning early next year could be cited as a saving grace of the closed Assembly.

To the great disappointment of the electorate, partisan clashes between the ruling and opposition parties stalled efficient and normal business of the parliament most of the time. The New Korea Democrats were wont to sabotage floor meetings on various pretexts.

The issue of constitutional revision is important without question. However, it is hardly all-inclusive and almighty. Separately from that issue, other minor yet far from negligible problems called for the undivided and immediate attention of the Assembly.

The annual budget bill topped the list which contained dozens of other bills to influence the administrative policies of the government and the daily lives of the citizenry. It was most unfortunate that NKDP members did not take part in the vital legislative process.

The ruling Democratic [word indistinct] Party had no alternative but to railroad the backlog with the aid of some splinter party lawmakers this week with the NKDP boycotting. Thus, a total of [word indistinct] were passed in a couple of days at the 11th hour.

The rushing manner of handling essential legislation is no answer to the call for responsible representation. The oppositionists and obstructionists ought to have attended the floor unconditionally. All parties concerned should have ensured that more time and energy were spent in deliberating bills.

When our assemblymen meet again next year, the nation expects them to start with a clean slate to do their duties in good faith for the sake of sound political development.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP WORKING OUT STRATEGY TOWARDS NKDP LEADERSHIP CHANGE

SK240120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is taking a close look at the recent movement within the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to reshuffle its leadership.

The DJP held a series of meetings yesterday to work out measures to cope effectively with repercussions of the proposed change in the opposition leadership.

Chairman No Tae-u and Secretary General Yi Chun-ku met with relevant cabinet officials to exchange views on the NKDP movement which calls for the replacement of party President Yi Min-u with Kim Yong-sam.

They examined possible effects of the projected change in the opposition leadership on future political developments, especially with regard to the task of constitutional reform.

No convened a meeting of key officeholders later in the day to discuss party strategies on the opposition move.

Some DJP members view the attempt within the NKDP to change its leadership as a positive development.

Those DJP members expect that in case Kim becomes the president of the opposition party, he would step up efforts to normalize the operation of the long-stalled Special Constitution Revision Commissiee.

They noted that Kim had played a leading role in creating the special parliamentary panel for constitutional negotiations.

Charging that the opposition NKDP under the leadership of Yi Min-u has failed to take a unified, coherent stance in negotiations with the DJP, they also predicted that Kim's return to the presidency would help correct the trend.

They noted that as leader of one of the largest factions in the NKDP, Kim has virtually exercised a considerable influence on the party operation.

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DJP FACES TASK CURBING 'PREMATURE' ELECTION FEVER

SK230053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party faces the task of how to curb the recently mounting "premature" election fever among its incumbent lawmakers and would-be candidates, lest it should cause an ill-effect upon the party strategy to realize the parliamentary cabinet system.

In a meeting of key party officials, Chairman No Tae-u said, "Premature election fever is feared to hinder the attainment of the constitutional amendment (by partisan agreement).

"All lawmakers and party members should devote themselves to the publicity of the parliamentary cabinet system and the achievements the Fifth Republic has made, rather than publicizing themselves in preparation for the general elections," the DJP chairman said.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po told reporters that it would be undesirable for the nation to be prematurely filled with the over-heated atmosphere of general elections in consideration of many other political events including the constitutional amendment.

He recalled that the timing of the general elections would have to be decided in accordance with political developments concerning the constitutional amendment and subsequent rearrangement of various laws and regulations.

Would-be candidates for Assemblymen are briskly moving to publicize themselves during the year-end season.

Conflicts between incumbent lawmakers and aspirants for their seats have been reported in a number of constituencies.

The contest for party nomination is particularly fierce between lawmakers who were elected from constituencies and those who entered the Assembly by the proportional representation system.

Party sources said the DJP fears that the local organizations of the party may be damaged by rivalries between party members.

Such constituencies included Kuro-ku and Kangdong-ku in Seoul, two Taejon districts and two in Chungchong-namdo.

In Kuro-ku, Reps Kim Ki-pae and Choe Myong-hun, chief secretary to the House speaker, are competing with each other for party nomination.

Rep Choe who was elected by the constituency for the previous National Assembly, conceded the district to Kim in the 1985 elections and is now seeking to take it back.

In Kandong-ku, three incumbent lawmakers, including Chong Nam, are expected to vie for the party nomination. The two others are Reps Chong Chang-wha and Kim Chung-hwi.

In Taejon Chung-ku, Yi Chae-whan, secretary general of the National Assembly, is reported to be running for election, along with the incumbent lawmaker, Kang Chang-hui.

Rep Chong Sok-mo, a former home minister, and Rep Yi Sang-chae, a former deputy party secretary general, are engaged in a race for the party nominee in the Kongju-Nonsan constituency.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U URGES 'POLITICAL COMPROMISE' REACTION

Calls on DJP To Activate '7 Conditions'

SK260103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday urged the government and the ruling party to translate the seven conditions he set forth in a press conference Wednesday for democratic reform of the nation into action.

"The national difficulties can be solved when the ruling party shows its real commitment to the democratization of the nation to the people by accepting my preconditions," he said.

In a meeting with reporters at his house in Samyang-dong, northern Seoul, the NDP leader said he hoped that the government and the ruling party would put into practice the democratic reforms one by one on a gradual basis, "even if the work takes 3 years or longer."

He also said, "I believe that there are many party members who see things the same way I do."

He stressed, "The duty of politicians is to make efforts to prevent misfortune when the nation is faced with difficulties."

The 71-year-old NDP president caused a stir in the political world by hinting that the opposition camp may positively consider the ruling party-proposed parliamentary cabinet system if it carries out democratization steps, which he summarized in seven points.

DJP on Possibility of Accepting Proposal

SK260759 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 26 (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) would "positively consider" opposition leader Yi Min'u's seven-point proposal for democratization if the proposal meant willingness for negotiation of the DJP's parliamentary cabinet system, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said Friday.

"Our party would be willing to positively consider the proposal if it was designed to negotiate the proposed parliamentary cabinet system," No told reporters Friday.

In a year-end press conference on Wednesday, Yi said that the proposal, which calls for the guarantee of fair elections and freedom of the press, is a precondition for negotiating the establishment of a cabinet system under a new constitution.

While the ruling party supports the creation of a cabinet system, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party advocates the establishment of a presidential system involving a direct presidential election.

Other preconditions for democratization cited by Yi are the political neutrality of public servants, the guarantee of constitutional rights, the reinstatement of and granting of amnesty for all prisoners of conscience, and the implementation of a decentralized system of local autonomy.

No expressed a strong wish to conclude negotiations with the opposition party as soon as possible.

In response to Yi's demand for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, the ruling party chairman said he does not feel that such a meeting is necessary at the present.

The meeting could be held, however, if the need arises, depending on the political situation, he added.

Meanwhile, Yi and Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition party, said Friday that their party firmly supports the presidential system.

In a joint announcement, the two opposition leaders said that Yi's seven-point proposal does not mean a change in the opposition party's policy regarding the future form of government but was designed to urge the government and the ruling party to carry out the process of democratization.

In their tete-a-tete on Friday morning, Yi and Kim also agreed to maintain the present leadership in the opposition party until next May, when the opposition party is scheduled to hold a national party convention to elect its leadership lineup.

There has been a persistent feeling among many opposition lawmakers that adviser Kim should take over the presidency of the party in order to launch a stronger struggle against the ruling party.

Kim leads the biggest faction in the opposition party.

Following the Yi-kim talks, the NKDP held a meeting of senior party leaders. The opposition leaders agreed to declare that their party's policy is to pursue the presidential system and that Yi's proposal does not deviate from that official position.

Daily Views Statement

SK260111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Clue to Political Compromise"]

[Text] It was early last October that Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, proposed a plebiscite on the form of the next government to be inscribed in the projected constitutional amendment.

The surprise proposal, though snubbed by the ruling camp, was to have the people make a choice between the government party version of a parliamentary cabinet system and the opposition demand for a presidential system based on popular election of the chief executive--two conflicting formulas which have long stalled the parliamentary study of constitutional reform.

This week, Rep Yi came out with another noteworthy statement, indicating his conditional willingness to "affirmatively consider" interparty negotiations on the ruling camp's bid for the parliamentary cabinet system.

As prerequisites, the opposition leader listed seven points ranging from the guarantee of freedom of the press and the people's basic rights to the political neutrality of public officials, implementation of a local autonomy system and a fair revision of the National Assembly Election Law.

An additional reservation he made was that the parliamentary cabinet system might be introduced after the opposition-demanded presidential system has been first enforced, a reference that complicates the question of the timing and priority of the two opposing formulas.

What is more, Rep Yi's remark as such was reported to be his "personal view," not formally endorsed by his party's hierarchy. It has thus raised dispute within the opposition party and its chance of becoming the party's official stand seems precarious.

For all that, his statement was meaningful in that it is the first time that a leader of the opposition party has openly aired a willingness to consider negotiations on the cabinet system, which had hitherto been regarded as anathema by the oppositionists.

Even though his views have yet to become the faction-ridden party's formal position, Rep Yi obviously spoke out of a resolve to avert a "catastrophic" situation ensuing from the existing political confrontation.

In another respect, his statement can be taken as underlining the overriding need for improving what he called "primary requisites" for democratization, which cover a broad range of civil rights and political factors, along with the controversial form of power structure for the next government.

More immediately, the opposition leader's conciliatory approach should be taken as providing a momentum to breaking the prolonged deadlock between the ruling and opposition parties, facilitating a compromise amendment to the Constitution through negotiation.

In this respect, the ruling camp is advised to positively respond to the opposition leader's move, giving particular heed to the "prerequisites" he cited. At the same time, intransigent segments in the opposition camp should be more cooperative and realistic, paying due attention to Rep Yi's initiative.

NKDP Junior Lawmakers Oppose Yi 'Formula'

SK300147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] A group of nine junior lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday responded unfavorably to the so-called Yi Min-u formula.

NKDP President Yi signaled his willingness to join interparty negotiations over constitutional reform featuring the cabinet system, if a seven-point requirement for "democratization" is met.

In a meeting at a Seoul hotel, the nine NKDP lawmakers decided to present to the party today a recommendation concerning the controversial formula.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, Rep Chang Ki-u said, "We share the view that the formula should be dealt with cautiously because people may misunderstand it."

The three-point recommendation, Rep Chang said, will also refer to revision of the National Security Law with regard to the current situation concerning human rights, and the Mt Kumgang Dam, which is under construction in North Korea. He did not elaborate.

The group, named "Chongmin-hoe," consists of 15 NKDP legislators. Six of them were absent from the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/083

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF 'TWO KIMS'

Opposition Leaders Stress Solidarity

SK260106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam Wednesday laid more emphasis on the need for solidarity in a year-end party of the dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy, which the two opposition leaders co-chair.

The two Kims said that their solidarity was necessary for the attainment of democracy next year, drawing applause from participants.

"We were destined to form a connection so that Kim Tae-chung could not exist without Kim Yong-sam, and vice versa," Kim Tae-chung said.

He went on, "We will be together in life and in death, transcending our past relations of competition with each other."

Agreeing to Kim Tae-chung's remarks, Kim Yong-sam said in response, "We (the two Kims) will stage a struggle in unity."

Kim Tae-chung also said, "Our democratic forces made unexpected achievements in the first half of this year such as winning the official recognition of the lawfulness of the signature-collecting campaign for constitutional amendment. Unfortunately, since last May, we experienced confusion and frustration to a certain extent."

"But, democracy will be attained without fail next year," Kim Tae-chung said.

The other Kim said, "Next year will be better and will see the success of democracy, though this year was gloomy and distressing."

The two Kims' emphasis on their solidarity drew much attention from political circles as they did not mention major opposition NDP president Yi Min-u in the solidarity of the opposition leaders.

Thus far, the solidarity of the three opposition leaders, including the NDP president, has been stressed at every possible occasion.

The two Kim's remarks followed the NDP president's airing of an intention to make negotiations on the ruling party's parliamentary cabinet system, in an attempt to free himself from the political influence of the two Kims.

Two Kims Demand Press Freedom Guarantee

SK300205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam urged the government yesterday to immediately cease its intervention into the editorial freedom of the press.

In a special news conference at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, they demanded that Kim Tae-hong and other dissident journalists be released immediately.

The press meeting was held at the CPD which is led by the two Kims with five dissident groups.

They also demanded that the Basic Press Law should be abolished to guarantee the freedom of the press.

They said that if their demand is not met, they will appeal to world opinion through international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International.

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CSO: 4107/090

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON LEADERSHIP STRUGGLE IN NKDP

Yong-sam on Strong Leadership

SK270217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Following are excerpts of a question-and-answer session with Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, following the announcement of a two-point agreement in a meeting with NDP President Yi Min-u.

Question: What was the main topic in your meeting with the NDP president?

Answer: We talked much with each other. I explained my position on recent controversies over the party leadership change.

Frankly speaking, I have been urged by many [to seek the] NDP presidency since last October. But I have never said whether I want to be the NDP president or not.

I and party President Yi have maintained a close relationship since 1973, when I nominated him as a vice party president when I was in charge of the (now defunct) New Democratic Party. Such friendly relations are everlasting. I stressed that our solidarity is very important though some people came to doubt it recently.

I met him today to clarify my position, to clear the impression that I am attempting to wrest the top party post from Yi Min-u and he is struggling to hold onto it.

Question: You agreed that Yi Min-u will remain as party president until next May, when a national convention is to be held to change the leadership. Then, how would you reinforce the incumbent party leadership.

Answer: There is no particular way to strengthen the party leadership for now. We will further discuss the matter.

Question: Haven't your faction members projected the holding of an extraordinary party convention in order to replace party president Yi.

Answer: No, that is not true. We will hold just the regular national convention next May, following the reorganizing the local party chapters in March.

Question: Do you mean that you have changed your earlier plan to hold the extraordinary convention.

Answer: My persistent position is that a strong party leadership should be held by one person. As you know, I have repeatedly stressed that "strong leadership by one person" is inevitable, whoever may take the party post later. The NDP will hold the national convention next May in accordance with the party charter.

Question: What is your impression of party President Yi's remarks at his recent press conference.

Answer: That as you see in our agreement (announced by party spokesman Hong Sa-tok).

Question: What do you think of the seven conditions the NDP president called for as prerequisites for the parliamentary cabinet system.

Answer: I think that he presented the conditions calling on the ruling camp to take democratization measures.

Question: Don't you think that Yi's remarks run counter to the official party position on the presidential government system (based on direct presidential election).

Answer: No, I don't. They are nothing but a call for democratization measures by the ruling camp. We have affirmed again that the parliamentary cabinet system came from a scheme of the ruling camp to retain its grip on power.

Question: It has been said that the projected shake-up of the NDP leadership was designed to stage a more effective struggle against possible unilateral action by the ruling camp on a draft amendment on the Constitution early next year. The cancellation of an extraordinary party convention early January means that you have concluded that the ruling camp will not push ahead with such a reported plan before next May.

Answer: Whatever the circumstances. I believe the ruling camp's strategy to unilaterally act on a draft amendment will depend upon how the NDP responds to it.

Question: (Returning to the issue of the reform of the party leadership.) Have you settled the question completely?

Answer: Yes, it was completely concluded. Let's forget it. Nothing has happened.

Question: What did you say about the NDP president's indication of positive consideration of the ruling party-proposed parliamentary cabinet system?

Answer: I said nothing about it except what has just been announced as the contents of our agreement.

Yi Min-u Opposes Convention

SK250055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u made it clear yesterday that he opposes holding a national convention to replace the party leadership being urged by the Kim Yong-sam faction.

He expressed his doubts as to whether the idea of a national convention was "from advisor Kim Yong-sam himself," because he has not met with him since talks began about a leadership change.

The followers of Kim Yong-sam have called for the holding of an early national convention during January to allow the "honorable exit" of Yi and to install Kim as the new party president.

"I am against holding a national convention in an irregular way," Yi told a press conference yesterday where he presented the conditions for the opposition force's possible consideration of the ruling-party proposed parliamentary cabinet system.

"I don't think that advisor Kim (Yong-sam) who is struggling for democratization would call a national convention in such an irregular way," he reiterated. Yi said he would soon meet with Kim Yong-sam "to hear his true intentions."

He predicted that he would have a chance to meet with Kim "before the end of the year or early next year," saying that he was in no hurry to decide on what to do about his party leadership.

Yi's aides said that the NDP president was willing to relinquish the party presidency to Kim "in due course and at a proper time," but not through a summarily called national convention.

Kim Tae-chung, meanwhile, invited a close aide to Yi Min-u to his home Tuesday night and told him that he also opposes an early national convention.

Kim reportedly said that he firmly believes that Yi Min-u's leadership should be strengthened at this moment, rather than being replaced by Kim Yong-sam.

Factions Discuss Revamping of Party

SK240115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Full-fledged interfactional negotiations are underway in the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to narrow differences over the proposed idea of revamping the party structure.

Kim Yong-sam, an adviser to the party who leads a major faction, met Rep Yi Yong-hui, a senior member of another major faction, yesterday and discussed the matter.

The Kim Yong-sam faction is calling for the replacement of party President Yi Min-u with Kim for a "powerful" leadership to effectively meet the situations concerned with projected constitutional reform.

Its revival faction, headed by Kim Tae-chung, agrees to the need for revamping the party structure, but expresses an unfavorable response to the Kim Yong-sam group's demand for the replacement of party President Yi with Kim Yong-sam.

A spokesman for the Kim Tae-chung faction said the factions' agreement on the need for revamping the party structure does not necessarily mean that party President Yi resigns and Kim Yong-sam succeeds him. He did not elaborate.

The faction is said to have called for more participation by dissident figures in the operations of the main opposition NKDP.

The two Kims control the NKDP behind the scenes by leading the two major intraparty factions. They also co-chair the Dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Choe Hyong-u, a vice president of the party who is known as the right-hand man of Kim Yong-sam, visited party leader Yi at his home in the morning.

During the meeting, party sources said, they discussed the date for the proposed meeting between Yi and Kim Yong-sam for talks on the issue of revamping the party structure.

Yi told yesterday's meeting of the party's Executive Council that he will meet with Kim Yong-sam at an early date to discuss the issue "in a frank manner."

Yi met with vice party presidents of rival factions at a Seoul restaurant later in the day for discussions on the issue.

Yi expressed displeasure over the idea of revamping the party structure. Asserting that the change in the party would bring about a discord among party members, he stressed that now is the time for the two Kims, other party members and himself to concentrate on the struggles (for democratization) with a sense of solidarity.

Aides to Yi said that there is no reason for Yi to resign because he has operated the party under agreements with the two Kims.

Yi is expected to announce his position on the issue in detail when he meets with the press today.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam exchanged views on the idea of introducing a new leadership during a year-end party he held for seven vice chairmen of the Dissident Council for the Promotion of Democracy at a Seoul restaurant in the evening. The leading CPD members present at the event are followers of Kim.

Non-mainstreamers and members of a reformist group had a meeting and agreed to oppose the Kim Yong-sam faction's demand for the replacement of party President Yi with Kim. Among them were Yi Chol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang and Sin To-hwan.

The reformist group demanded last month that the two Kims confine themselves to serving as party advisers in order to enable party President Yi to exercise his leadership.

The Kim Yong-sam group, the largest faction in the NKDP, is seeking to hold a special national convention either in January or February next year to introduce the powerful leadership.

A spokesman for the faction explained that the inception of the powerful leadership is aimed at "crushing the ruling Democratic Justice Party's scheme to perpetuate its rule."

"What we worry about is that the ruling DJP may push through the National Assembly its own constitutional revision bill before the winter is over," he said.

The NKDP calls for a presidential system of government based on direct election, whereas the ruling DJP wants a cabinet system.

Party sources did not rule out the possibility that party President Yi might announce a surprise decision when he meets with Kim Yong-sam.

Kim Yong-sam 'Jockeying' for Presidency

HK231213 Hong Kong AFP in English 1203 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 23 (AFP)--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam is jockeying for the presidency of South Korea's main opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), political sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the purpose of this move was to launch next year under 59-year-old Mr Kim Yong-sam's leadership a more effective campaign for greater democracy in South Korea.

The present party president, 70-year-old Yi Min-u, has been criticized within the party for his "mediocre" leadership this year.

Feverish factional negotiations are now underway to win support for Mr Kim Yong-sam's bid for the presidency, including the backing of the faction headed by his rival, 61-year-old dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, who is understood to believe the party needs stronger leadership.

The NKDP was formed in January last year, barely one month before parliamentary elections from which it emerged strongly on a platform calling for greater democracy and an end to "military dictatorship."

Mr Kim Yong-sam led the opposition New Democratic Party in the late 1970's in a virulent fight against late President Pak Chung-hee's rule.

He later became the victim of a political purge after President Chon Tu-hwan came to power, but was politically rehabilitated 2 years ago.

Mr Kim Yong-sam did not try to assume the NKDP leadership last year in deference to the predicament of Mr Kim Tae-chung, who is still banned from politics because of a sedition conviction in 1980.

The two Mr Kims jointly head a dissident organization called the Council for Promotion of Democracy in a tacit demonstration that the two men are closely collaborating in their campaign against Mr Chon.

Political sources said that by taming smaller factions of the party, Mr Kim Yong-sam hoped to be elected at a party convention sometime next month.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is said to be watching developments with some concern, as they could entail the opposition party taking a tougher anti-government stance when bipartisan negotiations about constitutional reform are already completely bogged down.

Two Kims Discuss Leadership, Yi Initiative

SK270228 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Dec 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] A meeting between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy following the breakfast meeting between Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u lasted a little over 10 minutes.

Aides said Kim Yong-sam just briefed the other Kim as to the contents of his talks with Yi.

After the meeting, Kim Tae-chung told the press that he had no objection to the agreement between Kim Yong-sam and Yi to shelve the question of reforming the NDP's leadership.

However, he expressed displeasure at Yi's proposal of seven prerequisites for possible consideration of the DJP's parliamentary cabinet system.

"It has caused damage to the party," he said. "Party leaders should refrain from causing unnecessary worry to party members by making unnecessary remarks," he cautioned.

Minor Factions to Support Yi Min-u

SK240129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Leading members of the nonmainstreamers in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, opposing Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, are seeking

to organize a "united front" to fight an intra-party move to install Kim Yong-sam as president of the party.

They huddled at a downtown hotel yesterday morning to discuss how to deter the moves of Kim Yong-sam followers, which they described as a "scheme to liquidate nonmainstreamers."

Rep Yi Chol-sung, an old rival of Kim Yong-sam, said, "We have to help Yi Min-u in his fight against Kim."

He denounced Kim and his followers, saying that "they are attempting to avoid the responsibility for the present difficulties of the party which resulted from their intervention in Yi's authority."

Yi, who was the leader of the defunct opposition New Democratic Party 1977-1979, was dethroned by Kim in the May 30 national convention in 1979.

Rep Pak Han-sang, a six-term lawmaker now leading a group of party lawmakers calling for an end to the influence of the two Kims, said, "We have to organize a united front to back party President Yi, whose intro-party popularity is rather high."

Rep Sin To-hwan also said that it is totally against political morality for Kim Yong-sam to call for the resignation of Yi.

"If they (Kim and his followers) push ahead with a plan to hold a special national convention in January, we will fight them in the convention through votes," he said.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION LEADERS VIEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TALKS

Kim Yong-sam Urges 'Democratic Steps'

SK300157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the New Korea Democratic Party, urged the ruling party yesterday to take "democratic steps" for the resumption of the stalled parliamentary talks for constitutional amendment.

Commenting on the seven-point prerequisite for democratic reforms, put up by NDP president Yi Min-u, Kim said, "First of all, the ruling party should guarantee the freedom of the press, the release of those arrested for political reasons and the restoration of their civil rights."

He went on, "Then an organization should be set up for negotiations on the parliamentary election law and the implementation of the local autonomy system. If we hurry to establish the organization at this moment, it is like deceiving the people."

Some officials interpret his remarks as an opposition to the ruling Democratic Justice Party's movement to form a negotiating body to discuss the overtures made by NDP president Yi.

Kim also said that he does not care if the constitutional revision is made by May or June after a full-fledged discussion of "all kinds of questions."

He went on to say that the NDP would never give up the parliament only in order to resort to violence in its antigovernment struggles, adding that the people should carry out a revolution through an election, not by violence in the streets.

Kim stressed the need to revamp the leadership structure of the opposition party for an effective struggle against the government.

NDP Demand Hinders Amendment Negotiations

SK310108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition demand for the release of political detainees as a priority measure for democratization is delaying bipartisan negotiation on constitutional amendment.

Secretaries general of major parties met yesterday evening and discussed how to translate into action the "democratization package" NDP president Yi Min-u has proposed as a precondition for a compromise amendment.

The meeting was held in a downtown hotel in the form of a year-end party.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party wanted to hold a meeting of senior members to negotiate such issues as the amendment to the parliamentary election law, along with the resumption of the special House committee on constitutional amendment to handle other matters contained in the proposal.

But the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded that the ruling camp should first carry out such democratization measures as the release of political detainees and the restoration and political reinstatement of them, including Kim Tae-chung.

It also asked for the guarantee of press freedom, prior to the start of negotiations on the amendment to the National Assembly Election Law.

The NDP claimed that the solution of such issues did not require a partisan negotiation but only a political decision by the ruling camp.

DJP secretary general Yi Chu-ku proposed to set up a body to handle the issues, including the amendment to the parliamentary election law.

Most of the seven conditions, including the guarantee of the basic rights of the people, proposed by the NDP president, may be handled in the special House panel to work on the constitutional amendment, Yi claimed.

But Yi suggested that the revision of the parliamentary election law be handled in the special body to be composed of an equal number of senior lawmakers from the ruling and opposition parties.

Refusing the DJP's proposal to set up the special body, NDP's Yi Chae-yon reiterated that "the ruling camp should release political detainees, providing for the restoration and political reinstatement of them and guarantee freedom of the press among the seven democratization measures proposed by our party president.

"The NDP may come out for negotiations on the amendment of the parliamentary election law and implementation of the local autonomy system after the ruling camp carries out such democratization measures first," the NDP secretary-general said.

The parliamentary election system to be adopted in the projected new election law is certain to affect the partisan negotiation on the constitutional amendment by bipartisan agreement.

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CSO: 4107/090

PARTIES TURN TO PUBLICITY FOR OWN REVISION DRAFT

SK190119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Following the closure of the year's regular National Assembly session yesterday, the ruling and opposition parties are gearing up to launch intensive campaigns for their different constitutional amendment formulas.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party directed guidelines for its lawmakers' publicity activities in their electoral precincts in a caucus held after the closure of the session.

The party told its lawmakers to "make the electorate understand the shortcomings of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's direct presidential election formula."

They were also instructed to publicize the accomplishments of the current government, highlighting the "unprecedented economic progress and reduction of foreign debts."

Party leaders directed them to make full preparations for general elections while in their constituencies, placing major emphasis on strengthening organizations, particularly in big cities where the DJP suffered a humiliating defeat in the previous polls in 1985.

The lawmakers were instructed to hold meetings with opinion leaders in their constituencies through which the party's parliamentary cabinet system would be fully explained.

The NDP has decided to hold rallies primarily for its members in each constituency but accepting ordinary citizens to publicize its amendment formula against the DJP's campaigns during the House recess.

Party President Yi Min-u said that the party would send speakers to each rally and would seek to mobilize as many people as possible.

He said that party lawmakers would concentrate on "helping the people know that there is a plot in the DJP's formula to retain power permanently."

He also said that the party would seek to have dialogues with the second opposition Korea National Party and dissident groups to work joint ways to deter the DJP's formula.

Meanwhile, the Assembly passed 10 bills and one motion in its last-day session, winding up its 90-day regular session.

Of the bills, an amendment to the Patent Law and an amendment to the Motion Picture Law were put to a vote as the second opposition KNP lawmakers opposed them.

The revision bill of the Patent Law extends the term of a patent by 3 years from the previous 12 years to 15 years.

It stipulates that the exercise of patent rights results from the invention of new medicine, pharmaceutical methods, materials and uses of the materials and also recognizes foreign patents for materials.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS ON PARTY LEADERS TO HOLD DIALOGUE

SK180147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Extension of Basic Law Panel"]

[Text] It is a relief to learn that leaders of the government and opposition parties have managed to hold high-level talks in their attempts to break the persisting political impasse--and, at that, before the paralyzed National Assembly closes its 90-day regular session today.

True, the outcome of the talks, particularly the one between Rep No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Rep Yi Min-u of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, may be rated more or less nominal.

For a bipartisan accord to extend the activity of the Assembly's special committee on constitutional amendment beyond its initial deadline, which also falls today, has rather been taken for granted, not necessarily requiring a meeting of top-ranking leaders.

What is more, a contradiction was noticeable in the accounts given by the DJP and NDP leaders as to the precise nature of the agreement resulting from their tete-a-tete.

Besides, the NDP lawmakers have remained adamant in boycotting the parliament, resulting in the railroading of dozens of law bills and motions through the Assembly plenary session yesterday by members of the ruling party aided by splinter parties.

For all that, the No-Yi meeting Tuesday was meaningful in that it displayed their forward-looking postures--however hamstrung they obviously are--to keep the channel of dialogue open, thus rekindling the hope for a bipartisan compromise.

More precisely, they reaffirmed the vital need to reactivate the long-stalled activity of and parliamentary ad hoc committee for the decisive yet overwhelming task of rewriting the Constitution.

The reaffirmation is outstanding as it has come in a turn of events, which were until very recently highlighted by ominously intransigent moves by both

of the rival parties. That is to say, during the past few weeks, there were reports that the government camp might ram through its own constitutional reform formula, featuring a parliamentary cabinet system of government, while the NDP had attempted to stage mass rallies to promote its cause for restoring a direct presidential election.

In a sense, the latest bipartisan accord may be conversely seen as reflecting a covert intent by one or both of the parties to mark time until next spring before translating their tactics into action.

But, it should be stressed that, if such is the case, the maneuver would squarely betray the people's ardent wishes to see a constitutional reform achieved by negotiation and compromise, however bleak the chance of this may seem at present.

Accordingly, the government and opposition parties are called upon to exert every possible effort to resume and, moreover, to substantiate the function of the special parliamentary committee, which has been devised as and is in actuality the only institutional forum to tackle the constitutional question.

Also germane to the issue is the crucial need for the rival parties to keep up dialogue at varied levels in order to ease political tension and create a climate conducive to productive amendment work.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON VALIDITY OF INVESTIGATION RESULTS

SK270538 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Investigation of Torture and the Parliamentary Right To Probe the Administration--Only the Revelation of the Facts Can Help To Restore the Validity of the Results of the Investigation"]

[Text] The prosecutor's investigation into the torture death of Pak Chong-chol has been concluded. The outline of the prosecutor's announcement is that only two policemen were involved in the torture and responsible for the bruises and other marks on Pak's body, and that his death was caused by water torture. It is public knowledge that the time of Pak's being taken to the police station was an hour different from the time announced by the police and that electric torture and other types of violence, except for water torture, were not inflicted upon him.

Frankly, we have no evidence to flatly deny the results of the investigation by the prosecutors' office. However, we cannot but raise questions about why the police hurriedly had the corpse, which could serve as evidence, cremated and as to whether this decision came about through proper legal procedures.

It is also not easy to dispel suspicion about the discrepancy over the course and time of Pak's being taken to the police, which were testified to by the landlord of Pak's boarding house, and those announced by the police. Also, there is suspicion about the announcement that only two policemen were involved in the torture. Of course, these suspicions are not based on corroboration, but grounded on ordinary "experience."

To further heighten our suspicion is the course of the investigation we have watched thus far. We can hardly understand why the prosecutors' office left the initial investigation of the extreme crime, committed by the police, to the police. The flowery words "for the honor of the police" are not enough to convince the people of the fairness of investigation. The prosecutors' office, which has been likewise criticized as a hotbed of torture, also fully followed the practice of a behind-the-scenes investigation.

Needless to say, torture is a deviation from the course of interrogation. For this reason, we cannot help but view the course of investigation as being

as important as its results. There is no way to understand why, this notwithstanding, the habit of deviant interrogation was employed in the investigation to check and uproot the habit. Furthermore, why was the on-the-spot investigation--the climax of the investigation--conducted without making the criminals appear in public? The prosecutors' office found an excuse for this action, saying that on-the-spot guidance is not an indispensable course and was not conducted because the criminals admitted their charges.

However, the prosecutors' office has made it a rule to almost unconditionally open scenes of on-the-spot investigations of incidents of great social interest to the public and to make criminals appear in public. Why did the prosecutor's office secretly conduct the on-the-spot investigation and fail to make the criminals appear in public, turning away the unequalled deep attention of the people to this incident? The prosecutors' office is responsible for giving frank and sincere explanation for this action instead of taking the attitude of flattery.

In a nutshell, the course and results of investigation alone make it difficult to fully trust the investigation of the torture death. For this reason, we cannot expect the investigation authorities, which have turned their back on the people's demands from the initial stage of investigation, let alone restore their credibility. We expect the extraordinary National Assembly session, which will deal with the death of Pak, to present more accurate and reliable facts.

There cannot be any distinction between the ruling and opposition parties in dealing with the crime of killing a person through torture--an inhumane crime that openly challenges the constitutional and democratic order. The ruling and opposition parties should pool the authority and competence of the National Assembly to clarify facts which can convince the people. The National Assembly's right to probe the administration should be included in such authority and competence. It is obvious that when the truth to be clarified by invoking the right to probe the administration is identical to the results of investigation by the prosecutors' office, the validity of the results of investigation will be restored. Also, there will be no doubt about the trial and judgment in court. Regardless of which party they belong to, all lawmakers should pay attention to the fact that the discipline of the country cannot be correctly established without restoring credibility in investigation and judicature.

Because of their argument over a slight procedural matter or an emotional problem, they should not bar the road to probing state affairs. If the right to probe the administration is not invoked in dealing with this incident, which left bruises on the hearts of the people, what kind of incident will make it feasible to implement the right? The ruling and opposition parties should not lose something bigger as a result of clinging to small political interests. This is our earnest demand.

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S,KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE CONFISCATE UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS

400 Books on Communism Seized

SK200109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Police yesterday seized more than 400 books on communism and other underground publications from several bookstores near Seoul National University and two other mamor universities in Seoul.

Armed with search and seizure warrants, investigators confiscated 300 books from the "Hanbot" bookstore in front of Sogang University around 4 p.m. They also whisked away the bookstore owner, Yi Chung-hwa, 29, for questioning.

The seized books included a collection of protest songs often sung by demonstrating students, police said.

The investigators also confiscated nine books from the "Today's Books" bookstore near Yonsei University and 30 more from another bookstore nearby.

In another action, investigators from the Kwanak Police Station seized 12 books from two bookstores near Seoul National University.

Press Search Warrant Charges 'False Rumors'

SK310059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Police yesterday seized more than 20 copies of underground publications at the office of "Minonhyop," or the Consultative Council for Democratic Press Movement, in Seoul.

The seizure included copies of the inaugural issue of the dissident group's latest publication, called "Malsosik," or "News by Words."

The pamphlet called for an immediate release of two Minonhyop staffers and a journalist now under arrest on charges of violating the National Security Law.

The three are Kim Tae-chong, 44, Sin Hong-pom, 45, both staff members of Minonhyop, and Kim Chun-on, 32, a reporter of the vernacular Hanguk Ilbo.

The trio was arrested early this month for involvement in the publication in September of Minonhyop's bimonthly magazine in which they reported guidelines allegedly issued by the government to the local news media.

A search warrant charged that the dissident group has been spreading false rumors by publishing the magazine, titled "Mal" (Words), since June 15, 1985.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RESCHEDULED DATE OF NKDP LAWMAKERS' TRIAL CHANGED TWICE

Trials Moved to 3 February

SK210027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] The trial for two opposition lawmakers, accused of instigating campus disturbances, was resumed yesterday but postponed to early February at the request of defense lawyers.

The two are Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. They, along with five other party members, were being tried on charges of trying to fan student disturbances at Korea University last year.

They are being tried without physical detention.

From the outset of the trial at the Seoul District criminal court, defense lawyers asked the three-judge panel to postpone the trial until February, alleging that the case should be settled possibly through political bargaining.

In response to the lawyers' demand, presiding Judge Pak Tae-yong said that the trial should proceed because the trial has not progressed since it began in September 1985.

About 100 members of the opposition party, including party President Yi Min-u watched the proceeding.

The judge rescheduled the trial for February.

Date Advanced To Coincide With Han Trial

SK300149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] The 16th trial of two opposition lawmakers, originally scheduled for February 3, has been rescheduled for January 8, a source at the Seoul District Criminal Court said yesterday.

The source, however, refused to say whether or not the advance in the trial schedule for Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong of the New Korea Democratic Party has anything to do with the increasing mood for dialogue between ruling and opposition parties.

"The trial date has been advanced so that the two lawmakers will be tried together with Han Kwang-ok, spokesman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy," he explained.

The opposition parliamentarians, along with five other opposition figures, have been on trial for allegedly fanning student disturbances at Korea University early in September, 1985.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DISTRICT CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCES DISSIDENTS

Dissident To Serve Two Years

SK180142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Yi Chang-pok, 48, a vice chairman of the United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, was sentenced yesterday to a 2-year prison term on conviction of violating the National Security Law.

The Seoul District Criminal Court also suspended Yi's civil rights for 2 years. He walked out of the courtroom shortly after the trial opened, shouting, "I am boycotting this trial." The sentencing was made without the presence of the defendant.

The prosecution earlier demanded a 5-and-a-half-year jail term for Yi, who was indicted of playing a behind-the-scenes role in the May 3 Inchon riot.

Nine Student Activists Sentenced

SK300151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Nine Seoul National University students, all leading members of the radical student activist groups, "Chamintu" and "Kuguknyon," were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from 1 to 5 years on conviction of violating the National Security Law.

The Seoul District Criminal Court also suspended their civil rights for 1 to 5 years.

Cho Yu-sik, 22, a former senior who majored politics, drew a 5-year jail term for his role in leading the Kuguknyon as a key member.

Yi Ching-chu, 21, a former senior economics major, and three other defendants were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 2 to 4 years.

The three-judge panel suspended the execution of prison terms ranging from 1 to 2 years for four other defendants who were said to be repentant of their past.

The nine were charged with instigating campus disturbances during the first and second semesters. The prosecution had earlier demanded prison terms ranging from 3 to 10 years.

Five Minmintu Leaders Sentenced

SK310101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Five leading members of the radical student activist group "Minmintu" of Seoul National University were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from 2 to 3 years for violating the National Security Law.

The Seoul District Criminal Court also suspended their civil rights for the same period.

Kang Song-ku, 21, an expellee of the university, drew a 3-year prison term for his leading role in the Minmintu.

Four others drew jail terms ranging from 2 to 2 1/2 years. The sentences, however, were suspended for 3 years.

Chief Judge Kim O-sop said that the four defendants were shown leniency as they showed deep repentance for their past behavior.

Meanwhile, Miss Cho Un-mi, 23, chairwoman of the Minmintu group at Hongik University, was sentenced to an 18-month jail term for violating the National Security Law.

Cho was charged with actively taking part in six campus demonstrations last September in protest against the hosting of the Seoul Asian Games. The prosecution earlier demanded a 5-year prison term for her.

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CSO: 4100/083

STUDENT PROTESTERS TO BE BARRED FROM TEACHING

SK140142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Students of teachers' colleges who spearheaded campus disturbances or actively participated will be excluded from appointments as secondary school teachers beginning next year.

This policy was contained in rules the Ministry of Education set yesterday to exclude "students of bad conduct" from the list of potential teachers graduating from teachers' colleges.

Also excluded will be students who are "immoral" in their relations with the opposite sex, habitually gamble, commit violence or spread false rumors.

The ministry measure was based on Clause 3, Article 77, of the Education Law. The article disqualifies those who have committed improper acts from being teachers.

A ministry official said graduates of teachers' colleges have so far been appointed automatically as teachers according to their academic performance.

He said, however, that the ministry has decided to screen them, as there have been incidents in which teachers attempted to ideologically taint middle and high school students.

The restrictive measure, he added, was also necessitated in view of the growing voice being expressed by teachers on touchy national issues, as evidenced by some controversial articles that appeared in an educational journal called Minjung Kyoyuk in August of last year.

The screening will be carried out by the personnel administration committee set up at each of the education boards in cities and provinces, the official said.

So far, teachers' college students taking part in demonstrations and other campus disturbances have been given reduced credit in their code of conduct but have still received appointments after graduation, although with reduced priority.

In the case of Seoul, the city education board did not appoint as teachers last year seven Seoul National University Teachers' College graduates on the grounds that they had records of "active participation" in campus rallies and demonstrations.

Education experts expect the ministry plan will invite complaints from students and criticize that the plan is tantamount to restricting their civil rights.

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CSO: 4100/083

72 STUDENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN UNIVERSITIES

SK170053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Seventy-two student groups, including "Minmintu" and "Chamintu," have been active in 22 Seoul universities this year, creating campus disturbances and leading student activism against the government and the United States.

According to the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday, heading the list is Korea University which has 14 such politically-oriented circles followed by 10 at Seoul National University, five each at Songkyunkwan and Sogang Universities and four each at Tongguk and Yonsei Universities.

Last year, 51 groups were active at 19 universities--19 groups and three universities less than this year's figures.

The police bureau said that most of them were organized as sub-bodies of "Chamintu" and "Minmintu," which have represented student activism since their formation in April and May of this year.

Student activists belonging to the two radical organizations have often been labelled as "pro-Communist" elements or "urban guerrillas" by police for their radicalism both in their cause and means.

The full name of "Chamintu" means anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle committee for nation and democracy. "Minmintu" means the struggle committee for autonomy and democratization by means of anti-U.S. propaganda and anti-fascism.

The other groups have adopted rather lengthy and pompous names in the need to clarify what they aim to achieve.

The Patriotic Students' League, another radical body of students which master-minded the massive seizure protest at Konguk University at the end of the October, was not included in the police bureau's list as it does not possess any school-level sub-bodies.

Meanwhile, the National Police headquarters announced the arrest of Han Kyong, 22, a senior at Yonsei University; and Yi Chin-kang, 23, a dropout of Korea University. Both were sought in connection with the Konguk University incident.

Other eight blacklisted student activists were also arrested, along with two "core" members of the Patriotic Students' League on charges of violating the "stern" National Security Law.

The NPH yesterday ordered national police forces to arrest within this year all 211 people who are wanted for their "roles" in current political issues and events.

The NPH has put police forces on "B" class alert during the year-end season, stepping up security postures around public office buildings in the wake of the seizure attempt by students of the Pusan U.S. Information Service Office.

The NPH has promised promotion of rank or prize money to those who will arrest major blacklisted figures, it was learned.

/8918
CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ROK UNIVERSITY FACES DILEMMA--Some colleges of Seoul National University oppose the school authorities' decision to give no credit for academic performance of student activists who have stayed away from school after being arrested for various campus disturbances. Pointing out that students will be expelled from school if they are given zero credit on the subjects for which they apply to receive lectures, they insist that the disciplinary action taken before the end of court trials for the arrested students is harsh. Seoul National University yesterday instructed all its colleges to give no credit to about 100 student radicals who are waiting for court trials on charges of campus activism, including the 4-four day seizure of Konguk University buildings late last October. In the instruction, the school authorities said that the students deserve such disciplinary action because they have missed more than one-fourth of school hour requirement without due reason. Students facing the academic sanction also include seven arrested for playing leading roles in a street demonstration in Singil-dong, southwestern Seoul last November 13 and four others under custody in connection with the abortive mass rally planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party last November 29. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Dec 86 p 3 SK] /8918

CALL FOR POLITICAL DETAINEES RELEASE--New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u yesterday called for the release and restoration of civil rights for all political detainees and the assurance of freedom of the press to start a full-fledged discussion on his seven-point overture for democratic reforms between the rival parties. He maintained, "Of my overtures, some can be translated into action right away if the ruling Democratic Justice Party has the determination to do so, although others will be realized through revisions or abolition of relevant statutes." The leader of the major opposition party went on, "If the DJP has a real intention to achieve democracy, it can solve such questions as the release of political prisoners and their subsequent reinstatement and the revision or abolition of the Basic Press Law. Yi made the remarks in a conversation with the press at NDP headquarters. He said that only after the DJP showed its "sincerity" towards these questions, a full-fledged discussion between rival parties on the revision of the parliamentary election laws and the implementation of local autonomy system would be made. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Dec 86 p 1 SK] /6662

CSO: 4107/090

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

5-YEAR PLAN TO 'KOREANIZE' 13,435 INDUSTRIAL ITEMS LAUNCHED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 87 p 6

[Text]

The government has launched a five-year action program to locally produce 13,435 items until 1991, aimed at effecting \$19 billion worth of import substitutions.

The 13,435 items, according to the Trade-Industry Ministry, breaks down to 1,930 in general machinery, 650 in electronic and electric appliances, 4,400 machinery parts and components, 1,800 automotive parts and components, 3,850 electric and electronic parts and components and 805 advanced materials.

The Koreanization drive is in line with the pan-national effort to redress the nation's trade imbalance with Japan.

With the localization program, Korean imports of the cited items sees a 7.9 percent increase annually on the average during the 1987-1991 period. The rate is 4.2 percentage points lower than the original projection of 12.1 percent.

The ministry said 7,800 billion won will be invested in the localization push during the 1987-1991 period.

Their financial sources include an industrial development fund, an industrial technology improvement fund, a locally-made machinery purchase fund and an export industry facility fund.

The government will induce all

manufacturing industries to use 1 percent or more of their turnover for research and development (R&D).

Under the sixth five-year plan (1987-1991), Korean industries' R&D expenses are projected to rise to 2 percent by 1991.

To support the Koreanization program, an industrial data bank will be established at the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET), a think tank for the Trade-Industry Ministry.

Government organizations and the private sector alike will be spurred to use local machinery and parts and components when they undertake big projects.

Foreign participation in the nation's major projects will be restricted in connection with the "buy Korean" drive.

The government will invigorate the lease industries in order to spur the localization program.

To sharpen the competitiveness of Korean machinery, policy emphasis will be extended toward the standardization and internationalization of Korean products.

A quality certificate system will be enhanced to boost the use of Korean machinery, parts and components plus advanced materials.

Koreanization Program

(Unit: \$1 mil)

	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	Total
Machinery	450	540	730	860	1,100	3,680
	(380)	(400)	(390)	(390)	(370)	(1,930)
Electric & electronic appliances	184	289	407	570	600	2,050
	(150)	(130)	(130)	(120)	(120)	(650)
Machinery parts & components	222	270	362	456	540	1,850
	(960)	(910)	(860)	(840)	(830)	(4,400)
Automotive parts & components	140	190	230	270	290	1,120
	(380)	(370)	(360)	(350)	(340)	(1,800)
Electric & electronic parts & components	244	407	584	809	1,029	3,073
	(550)	(600)	(700)	(900)	(1,100)	(3,850)
Advanced materials	387	819	1,370	2,223	2,463	7,262
	(150)	(153)	(152)	(165)	(185)	(805)
Grand total	1,627	2,515	3,683	5,188	6,022	19,035
	(2,570)	(2,563)	(2,563)	(2,765)	(2,945)	(13,435)

* Figures in parentheses indicate the number of items for localization push.

/12828
CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ANALYZES 1986 ECONOMIC RESULTS

SK310113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Dec 86 p 2

[Editorial: "1986 Economic Performance"]

[Text] The nation has indeed enjoyed an impressive economic success during the outgoing year, in spite of social unrest fueled by violent student demonstrations and the protracted political impasse caused by confrontation between the rival political camps over the issue of amending the Constitution.

Apparently due to the unexpectedly favorable international economic environment, characterized by the so-called "three lows," not only export industries but also domestic-demand manufacturing businesses have generally seen brisk business activity, with price stability sustained.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that a sizable surplus of as much as \$5 billion was unprecedently recorded in the current account of the international balance of payments this year, along with a similar trade surplus.

Crude oil prices began to nosedive from the outset of the year to reach a low of \$8 per barrel in July, as against a high of \$31 in November of 1985.

Meanwhile, international interest rates which had fallen by about 2 percentage points in 1985, went down by another 2 percentage points this year, providing a boon to the country burdened with a heavy foreign debt.

In addition, the U.S. dollar value steadily dropped to a low of 150 Japanese yen last September, though it bounced back a little to the 160 yen mark in October, a level 34 percent down from 242 yen a year before.

The dollar devaluation against the strong yen has helped boost the price competitiveness of Korean exports on overseas markets, along with the oil price slide and the lowered interest rates.

According to a provisional estimate of the 1986 GNTP made by the Bank of Korea, the year's economic growth rate in real terms reached 12.2 percent, the highest since 1977.

It is especially encouraging that this high GNP growth was led by brisk manufacturing activity with signs of increasing total fixed investment, while the annual amount of exports rose sharply by 25.8 percent as compared to 18.7 percent in imports.

Also notable is the fact that the national savings ratio this year topped 33 percent, up 4.4 percentage points from last year's 28.6 percent to outpace the total investment ratio of 30.2 percent.

These economic results are all the more substantial and fruitful in that they were accompanied by price stability, devoid of inflation. Wholesale prices showed a drop of 3.9 percent over the year while consumer prices saw a mere 1.3 percent hike.

However, alerting us in the coming year are recent signs that the three lows are phasing out. For one thing, following a recent OPEC agreement to reduce its oil production, crude prices are expected to rise to the \$18-per-barrel mark in a few months.

In this regard, despite the bright outlook for next year's economy predicted by the government, astute moves are in order to cope with all the uncertain economic variables.

To this end, greater efforts are needed to improve the nation's industrial structure and sharpen its industries' international competitive edges to lessen the influence of overseas factors.

/8918
CSO: 4100/083

S. KOREA/SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

S&T PROGRAMS OFFERED FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Foreign Financial Support for KIT

The KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jan 87 p 9

[Article by Hur Kum]

[Text]

Nobody will raise doubt that science and technology are acutely necessary for the national development, particularly Korea that lacks in natural resources.

Without technological innovation, Korea cannot hope to attain the goal of joining the ranks of the world's top 10 technologically advanced countries by the end of this century. Needless to say, the key to technological innovation lies in the successful training of scientific manpower.

It is, therefore, urgent for the nation to spare no endeavors to secure enough scientists and technologists.

To serve the purpose, the government established the Korea Institute of Science in 1985 on the vast campus covering 361,590 square meters in Taedok Science Town in Taejon.

An estimated 21.3 billion won was poured into the school construction and 9.5 billion won was spent in purchasing educational equipment.

For the purpose of the establishment of the school for scientifically gifted students, KIT dean Choi Soon-dal said, "Our school was founded with a view to providing a learning facility for the future scientists and engineers of Korea on the one hand and, on the other, to facilitating access to the science and technology of other nations through mutual cooperation."

KIT is an institution of high education affiliated with the Ministry of Science and Technology and is financially supported by the government.

Interdepartmental program

KIT has four schools of engineering and science. They are schools of natural science, electrical engineering and computer science, mechanical and material engineering and applied engineering.

The school of natural science has four basic disciplines — mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, with the goal of achieving specialization founded on a broad scientific base and a knowledge of its application. To meet the goal, the school offers a joint interdepartmental program.

First-year students take basic science courses and postpone specialization until they have had some university experience and an opportunity to consult with faculty members. In their senior year, students can take selective advanced courses, including lectures, seminars and undergraduate research in special topics of current scientific interest, leading to graduate studies.

An integrated program in engineering and applied sciences are offered at the school of electrical engineering and computer science. To keep up with modern trends in technological development, the school has four fields of specialization — circuits and systems, telecommunications, computer science and management science.

The school of mechanical and materials engineering offers an intensive future-oriented program in the fields of mechatronics, computer aided design (CAD) and computer aided manufacturing (CAM), electronic materials and chemical processing. One of the most current and challenging subjects in engineering research is the integration of computer science with electrical, mechanical materials and chemical engineering. The school has chosen this problem of integration as the main focus of its education and research.

For a newly industrialized country like Korea, there is ever-growing need for practical engineers and comprehensive instructors to solve engineering problems and develop new technology. The school of applied engineering is well prepared to meet such requirements and to produce practical engineers and technicians who can solve the problems of modern industry.

The school has three departments — industrial electronic engineering, mechanical engineering for production and metallurgical engineering. In addition, there is a unique department of industrial design which focuses on the cultivation of creative problem-solving abilities and sound aesthetic judgement.

KIT is now providing intensive scientific and technologic education to 492, including 55 coeds at 16 undergraduate departments in the four schools. They break down to 149 in school of electrical engineering and computer science, 140 in school of natural science, 127 in school of applied engineering, and the remaining 76 in school of mechanical and materials engineering.

Eligibility for entrance

KIT selected 529 students out of the total 1,760 applicants in September 1985. Its admission quota numbers 540.

Of the total successful applicants, 16 went to Seoul National University, one each to Yonsei and Pusan National universities, 10 are stay away from school for personal reasons and four others joined the military.

Almost the same number of successful applicants will join KIT for the 1987 academic year.

KIT is different from the 103 four-year colleges and universities across the country in selecting their freshmen.

High school seniors and graduates whose rank within the top 10 percent of their respective classes are eligible to apply for enrollment into the school.

First and second graders of the nation's four science high schools are allowed to apply to the school.

The government has established one science high school each in Inchon, Kwangju, Taejon and Chinju to foster students with scientific talent in earlier stage.

Prof. Lee Mu-shin, dean of academic affairs, said, "Our school conducts its own entrance exam on Sept. 28, about two months earlier than the state-run test for college-bound students."

He said that 70 percent of the test questions are subjective ones and the remaining 30 percent multiple-choice ones, comparing to all multiple-choice questions of the state-administered exam.

KIT applicants take the test for four subjects, five subjects less than the state-managed exam. They are Korean language, English, mathematics and science.

Eminent teaching staff

"Maximum attainable scores of mathematics and science are 300 points each whereas those of Korean language and English are 100 each," Lee said.

He said that it is primarily designed to recruit scientifically gifted students with creative thinking and comprehension power.

In the state-run test, mathematics and science take up 75 and 40 points out of the total possible 320 points.

In Korea, colleges and universities other than KIT select their freshmen based on the state-run test results, high school academic records and physical fitness test.

KIT provides a highly flexible and individualistic program of study. With the accelerated academic program, students can take any course according to their

ability. In addition, it allows students to sit for special examinations for more credits, which can be accumulated for early graduation.

The school conducts lectures even on national holidays but there is no class on weekends.

Students are provided with free room and board and are exempt from tuition fees. Their monthly scholarship consists of 40,000 won each.

Eminent scientists and engineers from home and abroad comprise the 83-member faculty. Out of the total professors, 76 hold Ph. D.s. The United States leads in number of doctorate holders with 61, Korea and Japan with six each, France with two and West Germany with one.

They include Dr. Kim Myung-hwan, former professor of Cornell University, Oh Yun-yong who earned a doctor's degree in pharmacology from Brandeis University and once served as associate professor at Pennsylvania State University, and Chang Yong-hwan, ex-assistant professor at the University of Michigan.

KIT has spent 9.5 billion won to secure equipment for education and research purposes for the last three years from 1984.

Among the equipment purchased are \$320,000 worth of nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer and an electron

microscope with a street value of \$340,000.

The school plans to invest an additional 16.3 billion won in purchasing more sophisticated equipment by the end of 1990.

Envisioned as one of the most world renowned institution for scientifically gifted students like Massachusetts Institute of Technology, KIT has strengthened international cooperation with foreign countries.

Under the technical cooperation agreement concluded between Korean and West German governments in November 1985, the European country granted 3.6 billion won to KIT necessary for training mechanical, metallurgical and electronic experts.

Similar agreement was signed with Britain in October 1985 under which Marconi Communication System Co. will provide technical and financial support amounting to \$1.25 million in the next five years.

The agreement also calls for exchange programs for professors and students between KIT and Imperial College of Science and Technology.

KIT plans to push ahead with joint study and professor exchange programs with Swedish Royal Institute of Technology and such famous American institutes of higher learning as Standford University and the University of California at Berkeley.

Pohang Institute Recruits From U.S.

The KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jan 87 pp 3 & 5

[Text] The Pohang Institute of Science and Technology (POSTECH) opened a new chapter in the nation's education history by opening its doors last Dec. 3.

The nation's first fullfledged research-oriented institution of higher learning, envisioned to become the Korean version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), was established with the following goals.

First, it will be committed to fostering leaders of future society through education to cultivate patriotism, humanity and creative intelligence in young intellectuals.

Second, it will nurture competent individuals in the fields of science and advanced technology who will serve as the driving force in national development.

Third, POSTECH will become the headquarters for learning and research to produce men of ability who will lead the material industry in the next century.

Fourth, it will play an active part as a world-renowned college and will become a permanent asset of the nation, contributing to the development of regional culture.

In a nutshell, the school was founded to provide quality education to a small body of elite students.

POSTECH will recruit its first 240 freshmen in nine departments. The initial enrollment will be composed of 20 each in mathematics, physics and chemistry and 30 each in chemical engineering, computer science, electrical and electronic engineering, industrial engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgical engineering.

School dean Kim Ho-gil said, "Our school will select our first freshmen from among students who have earned over 280 points out of the maximum 340 attainable in the state-run test for college-bound students for next year." He said that POSTECH will not additionally recruit students even though the number of applicants with more than 280 points is below the admission quota.

In order to become a world-famous institute of higher learning, matching MIT and California Institute of Technology (CALTECH), POSTECH has invited scholars of outstanding academic achievement from home and abroad to teach at the school.

Kim said that he has made three trips to the United States, West Germany, France and Japan to invite Korean scholars active there.

He said, "I persuaded them to work at our school on the basis of patriotism.

"I promised on my honor to give them as much research funding as they would need even though their renumeration will be insignificant," Dr. Kim said.

The most difficult thing was to persuade their wives who were accustomed to American lives to come back to Korea.

"I told them to stay in the United States if they thought their husbands were stupid," Kim said.

Thanks to Kim's "painsaking" persuasion, 60 Korean scholars have returned to their home country for training scientifically gifted students at POSTECH. Of the total, 56 were from the United States.

Among them were Dr. Choi Sang-il, 55, full professor of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Pyun Chong-wha, 56, full professor of the University of Lowell, Dr. Kim Dong-han, 52, principal scientist at the Wyeth Laboratory, and Dr. Lee Chung-nim, 55, associate professor of the University of Michigan.

As a research college, POSTECH will place a heavy emphasis on the graduate programs. POSTECH plans to open nine postgraduate departments in 1988. Six more departments will be established in undergraduate and graduate schools in 1991, bringing 2,950 the total number of POSTECH students. They break down to 2,000 undergraduate school students, and 950 graduate school students.

By that time, the ratio of graduate to undergraduate students will be about one to two, which will be highest among the nation's four-year colleges and universities.

When the graduate school opens with 135 students as planned in 1988, POSTECH faculty members are expected to total about 120, most of whom have led productive professional careers after obtaining doctorate degrees abroad. POSTECH's ultimate goal is to recruit 600 to 700 competent professors from all over the world. Many of them will teach and research jointly with hundreds of research staff of the Institute of Industrial Science and Technology, a subsidiary research body of POSTECH.

Pohang Iron and Steel Co. established POSTECH on a site of 12,210,000 square meters overlooking the East Sea and the POSCO complex in the port of Pohang. An estimated 46.3 billion won was poured into the construction of the school.

Most of Korea's colleges and universities are oriented more toward education with a low level of research activities. The current state of the nation's industrialization, however, calls for an increased self-reliance in science and engineering in order to meet the technological challenges of the future. It means that Korea has to produce highly competent and advanced scientists and engineers on its own.

This has also brought about an acute need for creating research institutes for basic science and engineering — an institute of an international scale and magnitude that would attract Korean scientists and engineers of high caliber who are actively engaged in their professional careers abroad.

This is why POSCO established a research-oriented college in science and technology — POSTECH.

The nine elegant buildings on POSTECH campus occupy a combined total floor space of 55,110 square meters.

To promote in earnest an experiment-oriented practical education and to support the professors in their research activities, POSTECH has already secured facilities of international standards. Work will continue for the expansion of such facilities.

POSTECH is equipped with such support facilities as a library of 200,000 holdings with a total floor space of 9,600 square meters, computer center, audio-visual resources center, microfilm and copying rooms, language laboratories, fine dormitories, two 15-story faculty apartment buildings and various recreational and sports facilities.

POSTECH boasts of state-of-art research instruments and facilities, including nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, low energy electron diffraction, electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis, scanning electron microscope, transmission electron microscope, scanning auger microscope, and gas-chromatograph mass spectrometer.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited the school on May 4, 1986 and donated a highly sophisticated personal computer. Nine foreign companies, including Mannesmann Demag Co. of

West Germany, Voest Alpine Co. of Austria, Davy McKee Co. of Britain, and Mitsui and Co. of Japan donated about \$7 million worth of research equipment, to the school.

While securing faculty, facilities and budgets matching those of advanced countries, POSTECH is resolved to make a maximum effort to create favorable academic atmosphere.

POSTECH will provide all students with dormitories in which one room will be shared by two students, grant scholarships to more than 80 percent of its students and offer the benefit of secured employment upon graduation.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

PERILS OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 87 P-6 & 14 Jan 87 P-6

[Article by C. K. Yun]

[Text]

[8 Jan 87]

A man who lives in a glass-house wouldn't dare throw a stone at the windows of his neighbor. Unless he has a very good reason, of course.

This is what I felt like doing when I read of Dr. Chon One-young's optimism over the future of Korean nuclear power Tuesday morning (Man in Universe, Jan. 6). Combined with an earlier report (KT, Dec. 9) that the Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) intends to build SECURE (Safe & Environmentally Clean Urban Reactor) from Sweden in the metropolitan area of Seoul for the purpose of district heating, the article indicates the absolute smugness and the almost criminal naivete of those employed by the nuclear industry here.

The readers of my column, I expect, know that I am not an antinuke. On the contrary, I have continued to protest against the unfair slogans of antinuclear groups and still am one of those who are counting on nuclear energy to aid in our continued growth and prosperity. Professionally I can claim some credit for having made advances in nuclear technology in this country. Yet it is time now to talk about the emerging division within our own nuclear camp just as it has been so in any other industrial nation.

The state of mind of the majority of Korean nuclear engineers is aptly described by Dr. Chon's lady friend who admires, "... you Korean men are very handsome and attractive, and this includes you!" They have simply forgotten how

ugly the nuclear labels — Westinghouse, SECURE, etc. — are in the eyes of many Americans, Swedish and other Europeans. There is no doubt that the image of the nuclear industry has often been unfairly tarnished by insinuations coming from the antinuclear camp, but that doesn't change the fact that many people find a particular industrial sector ugly. Nuclear power may still be reasonably safe even after TMI and Chernobyl, but its ugliness is beyond the point of dispute now.

Unlike coal miners, who care little about the image of their working places, nuclear engineers seem to have never abandoned the illusion of the once spotless image of their industry. What worries me when they find beauty in places where others see ugliness is that their megalomania may be stemming out of their detachment from reality.

The reality in Korea is that there are a number of operating nuclear stations and that a reactor — chemical or nuclear — is designed to exploit an unstable, dynamic equilibrium among man, machine and potentially violent energy. It is also equally real that there is some chance for the eruption of a local war on this peninsula. The war planes of the two standing armies along the border are equipped with high explosives, which are designed for pillboxes but, if aimed precisely, powerful enough to penetrate the concrete containment of a nuclear station. Such an attack may not set off uncontrollable chain reactions but the radioactive material from the reactor will easily contaminate a wide area.

Now you see the insanity of building the Swedish reactor in Seoul just for the purpose of district heating. KEPCO is said to

favor the Kangnam area in particular. The key staff of the company as well as the nuclear engineers who find the project feasible, I guess, reside either north of the Han or in Taejon. Amazingly some of the nuclear engineers still maintain the tattered nonsense that the chance for a man living near a nuclear power plant to be killed by a reactor accident is millions of times smaller than that for his getting killed in an automobile accident. They come up with such numbers mainly by multiplication. If the chance for a pump to fail is one thousandth, the chance for three pumps connected in series to fail is one billionth ($1/1,000 \times 1,000 \times 1,000$).

Even an expert such as Dr. Chon blames idiotic electricians for the Chernobyl accident. Perhaps the operators of TMI were also idiotic. That is, the nuclear engineers' calculation of probabilities have no room for human factors. If you leave the idiocy factor out, an automobile accident is also nearly impossible.

Another point of my worries is the level of our nuclear technology. At least the Americans and the Russians designed their own reactors. Yet the government of either country spends a great sum of money in studies of reactor safety and maintains an independent government agency to enforce nuclear regulations.

[14 Jan 87]

The level of Korean nuclear technology is one thing we cannot be very proud of. According to recent surveys on nuclear capability, Korea is placed one rank (out of a possible 4 or 5) lower than the tiny Taiwan, which built experimental reactors on their own and boasts sophisticated nuclear fuel technology.

The Korean program of nuclear research started 28 years ago, one year ahead of Taiwan, but very little came out of it as it has been ridden by wrong priorities and erratic funding, swindled by carpet baggers from every corner of the world and mutilated by international politics. Perhaps we should feel grateful that we are still permitted to play with the few non-sensitive technologies in the fringe area such as medical application and physical handling of radioactive materials.

In the eyes of the multinationals such as Westinghouse, Framatome, General Electric and Combustion Engineering,

Korea presents a dream market for their unpopular reactors: the national obsession with economic development, the low level of indigenous technical capability, the virtual absence of regulatory pressure from the government and public ignorance over what goes on.

On one of the very rare occasions, I was present as an observer at a consultation meeting of nuclear engineers and managers in Seoul some years ago. At the moment of my entering, a representative of Westinghouse was at the rostrum scolding and shouting an urgent demand to the Korean officials. I was just amazed by the rudeness of the Korean-American, whose mixed English accent brought to my mind all the names of the Korean-Mongols, Korea-Manchus and Korean-Japanese before him.

It was even more amazing that those on our side were taking the open insult with resignation. Something was wrong. Very wrong. Where else in the world would a Westinghouse man raise his voice against government officials these days? What were the silent Koreans afraid of?

The activity of American companies in the international market is not regulated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and it has repeatedly been pointed out, for example, that some designs sold to Korea have never gone through the NRC evaluation for safety. What worries many of us is that, given the limited local capabilities, the nuclear vendors in developing countries could be monopolizing not only the construction and operation of the reactors but also safety evaluation and nuclear regulation — all for their maximum profit.

In view of the number of nuclear power stations either in operation or under construction here, the absolute minimum of nuclear technology Korea must acquire is the capability to monitor the safety of the reactor and to close the fuel cycle.

The monitoring capability consists of a corps of independent, high-caliber researchers backed by long-term funding of enormous size. The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) is supposed to be playing the role of the NRC, but the size of its staff and funding for the job remains at a shameful level. Lacking public support for the program and unable to promise any cash return out of nuclear safety, the institute stands

no chance against other government agencies in the fierce fight for budget funds and, with neither money nor expertise, it can at best play a religious role — "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

For want of the minimum support for its survival, the KAERI, which is supposed to regulate, found a willing patron in KEPCO (Korea Electric Power Corp.), supposedly the regulated. The utility company's share of support for various projects at the research institute keeps increasing, and KEPCO's president even chairs the board of directors of the KAERI. The inevitable conflict of interests in nuclear regulation is the biggest scandal of all.

The issue of closing the fuel cycle essentially concerns the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. Of all components of the fuel cycle, we can shop around for the yellow cake, isotope enrichment service and fuel fabrication. But when it comes to the recovery of reusable elements that remain in the spent fuel, no one is willing to service us as it involves handling highly toxic materials.

The reprocessing of nuclear "fuel" is traditionally considered a highly sensitive technology because it may lead to the production of weapons-grade plutonium. Korea is forbidden even to think about it by our friendly nations. This is ridiculous because, in this age of information, nearly all the technical data on solution chemistry and robotics needed for the design of a reprocessing plant are publicly available. Thus our policy not to develop the process came into being only for political reasons.

As we can do nothing about them, the spent fuel assemblies keep piling up in the ever-expanding water pools of each operating station. We cannot go on like this. Shouldn't we stop building any more reactors until the vendors persuade their governments to change their position?

The mental smugness of Korean nuclear engineers bothers me because, as pointed out in the Kemeny report on TMI, such an attitude is more detrimental to nuclear safety than any hardware defects. I simply do not understand why they keep provoking the public with things like SECURE at the moment when they badly need its support. Are they beating around the bush to expose all the antinukes while they can?

During my sabbatical in Michigan about three years ago, I watched with great interest the painful process of the Edison Co.'s decision to abandon the Midland nuclear project at the end of a decade of delays, cost overruns, mismanagement and public pressure. The vendors got rich nevertheless as the construction was nearly 90 percent complete.

I used to say that we'll be lucky if we can have 20 nuclear stations built by the time when all the construction is virtually stopped by local legislations and sit-in protests. Given the attitudes of the nuclear industry in this country, I am not that optimistic any more. We'll be lucky if we get to the 12th.

* * *

In the eighth paragraph of the first part of this article (Jan. 8), "three pumps connected in series" should read "a pump with two backups"

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS GLEYSTEEN'S VISIT, 'TACTFUL EXPLANATIONS'

SK161228 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Cho Yong-tae, reporter of the CHOSON ILBO Foreign News Department, from the "Reporter's Memo" column: "Gleysteen in Seoul"]

[Text] Mr Gleysteen, who returned home in June of 1981 after serving as U.S. ambassador to Korea for 3 years during a turbulent period from the later years of the Yusin era to the early years of the Fifth Republic, left Seoul on 15 January after concluding his 7-night-8-day visit to Korea.

During his stay in our country, he had wide-ranging contact with not only those leaders in the political and financial sectors, but also those in the academic, journalistic, and other sectors. Mr Gleysteen met not only DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u, but also the two Kims and other opposition leaders. His schedule was so tight as to have had a breakfast meeting with Prime Minister No Sin-yong on the morning of 15 January, just prior to his departure.

As they did during the rush of visits to Korea by former and incumbent high-ranking figures in the U.S. Administration and political sector on and around last December, not only domestic and foreign reporters, but also the political circles showed much interest in the visit of former Ambassador Gleysteen to Seoul. Not much of what he talked about in meetings with the figures of our side was unknown. For this reason and others, Mr Gleysteen failed to provide much news out of his tight schedule.

However, what stood out from his activities in Korea, if anything, was his bull session with domestic and foreign reporters on the afternoon of 13 January at the U.S. Information Service office in Seoul. Unique about this occasion was that even though 50 to 60 domestic and foreign reporters participated in the meeting and a question-and-answer session, both the USIS and Gleysteen himself stressed that the occasion was a bull session, not a press conference, that the use of tape recorders was unprecedently prohibited, and that reporters who asked questions did not have to identify themselves.

It seemed that the sponsor of the meeting made such considerations so that free conversation could take place and the scope of the conversation would not be restricted.

In his brief words of greetings, Gleysteen himself recognized that a meeting of [words indistinct]. During the 1 1/2 hour session, Mr Gleysteen gave tactful explanations to questions concerning the Korean political situation surrounding constitutional revision, the anti-U.S. sentiment, the Kwangju situation, and a variety of other subjects. He refrained from commenting on the so-called Yi Min-u formula and other issues concerning constitutional revision and consistently gave common-sense answers. However, in connection with the situation that prevailed during the turbulent era right after the 26 October situation, [in which President Pak Chong-hui was assassinated], that is, the 12 December situation, [in which President Chon Tu-hwan, then commander of the Armed Forces Security Command, took power after arresting the then army chief of staff], the Kwangju situation, and other incidents, he described in detail facts and situations that he knew as the then ambassador. Whether or not he was considering anti-U.S. slogans that were rampant during the recent Konguk University incident, he gave his own analysis of reasons for the anti-U.S. sentiment, which is spreading in some circles, and took pains to indirectly clarify the so-called "theory of U.S. responsibility for the Kwangju situation," which is cited as one of the reasons for the anti-U.S. sentiment.

When the session ended, I felt that it was arranged to help alleviate some, if not all, the anti-U.S. sentiment that exists in some circles of our society. This is evidenced by the way Mr Gleysteen talked during the 90-minute session. This is also clearly evidenced by the fact that nine university newspaper reports from Seoul were unprecedently invited to the session.

Whatever the case may be, not only what was said at the session with reporters, but also the fact that the USIS arranged such a meeting at this time by even inviting the former [U.S.] ambassador [to Korea] was enough to attract our attention.

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CSO: 4107/090

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON POLICY TOWARD USSR, PRC, OLYMPICS

SK210433 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Policy Toward Northern Countries With the 1988 Seoul Olympics Near at Hand"]

[Text] A major task to resolve diplomatically to prevent a war on the Korean peninsula and to alleviate tension is to improve relations with the Soviet Union and communist China. We have been making diplomatic efforts toward communist bloc countries for a long time. Our diplomatic policy toward Northern countries began with our government's announcement of the "23 June declaration" in the early seventies. In 1983, our government began attempting a new approach to communist China and the Soviet Union in the name of the "Northern policy."

In light of our past diplomatic policy of adhering to ideology, this was an epochal change. With the change of ideological classification from the communist bloc into the mere geopolitic expression of "Northern countries," the concept of an ideological barrier has also changed. In other words, this was a change in our point of view toward countries that are considered hostile.

Such a change in our diplomatic policy has borne considerable success. Communist China sent a large athletic contingent to the Seoul Asiad in 1986. Using this as the occasion, the door of sports and cultural exchanges between the two countries was opened wide. The Soviet Union has also promoted contact and exchanges with us in the fields of academy, sports, and economy through many international organs.

It is our opinion that now is the time for our policy toward Northern countries to facilitate expediting bilateral relations and exchanges with these Northern countries. This is because both communist China and the Soviet Union have sought capital and technological cooperation from the Western bloc and our country has already entered the ranks of the world's major trading countries.

Our country also needs to improve relations with these two countries to check North Korea's reckless provocations against our country and to resume the deadlocked North-South dialogue.

Furthermore, in light of the current military collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union we should improve relations with the Soviet Union so that we can check North Korea's provocations against us.

We do not see any difficulties in improving relations with the Soviet Union, even though relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea are very close. The Soviet Union has already staged a positive peace offensive toward the Pacific in recognition of the importance of this region. Therefore, we do not see that its relations with North Korea will cause obstacles to our diplomatic efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Communist China, which has widely opened its door to the Western world, will not block the current of exchange with our country. In other words, as long as communist China seeks the pragmatist line, its exchange with our country will be further increased.

Our policy toward Northern countries should be further strengthened to successfully host the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. We now have the task of restoring the Olympics, which have been reduced to half Olympics due to the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, will have to show a positive attitude toward improving relations with South Korea lest they receive international condemnation for breaking up the Olympic Games again.

Since the Fifth Republic was born, we have made efforts to avoid the diplomatic activity of attaching importance to the United States and Japan. Since then, we have sought all-out diplomatic efforts to expand our relations with foreign countries. However, there are many problems to be resolved in our diplomacy toward Northern countries. We must seek practical diplomatic efforts for our national interests as the 1988 Olympics approach.

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CSO: 4107/090

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN ON MOVEMENT TO STANDARDIZE PATENT LAWS

OW111141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec 11 YONHAP-KYODO--South Korean and Japanese officials have agreed to cooperate in the worldwide movement to standardize patent laws by promoting the simultaneous entry of their two countries in the international patent agreements and by exchanging patent information, according to the office of patent administration here.

The agreement came at the fourth Korean-Japanese patent meeting, held here on Wednesday.

In the meeting, Akio Kuroda, director general of the Japanese patent office, said he would expand Japan's on-line information system, thereby facilitating Korea's access to Japanese patent information.

Kuroda led the four-member Japanese delegation to the meeting, while the Korean side was headed by Cha Su-myong, director of the office of patent administration.

The Japanese official also said that Tokyo would push for the entry of both Korea and Japan in international agreements, including the Madrid agreement on the international registration of trademarks.

He said that Japan will take steps, in cooperation with Korea, at the meetings of the world intellectual property organization to cope jointly with the international movement to standardize patent laws.

In addition, he said that Japan would increase the number of responses to Korean inquiries about state-of-the-art information on patented or non-patented technologies from the current level of 30 per year to 50, thereby promoting high technology among Korean businesses.

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CSO: 4100/083

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JACKSON MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER--Seoul, Dec 13 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong met Saturday with the Rev Jesse Jackson, a former democratic presidential hopeful, at his office here. After listening to Jackson explain about civil liberty activities in the United States and the political situation there following the U.S. mid-term elections, No asked him to make efforts to resolve discord between Koreans and blacks in the United States, a government source said. No also explained to Jackson the serious threat to South Korea posed by North Korea's Mt Kumgang Dam project. South Korean experts believe that if the dam, now under construction near the border, were to collapse at full storage capacity, either accidentally or otherwise, the impact on South Korea would be similar to that created by a nuclear explosion, with torrents of water inundating the central region of the peninsula, including metropolitan Seoul. In the meeting, No said that close military cooperation between Pyongyang and Moscow is breaking the military balance in northeast Asia. Jackson agreed with No's views, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 13 Dec 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/083

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG'S MOSCOW VISIT DISCUSSED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Historic Visit: Kim Il-song's Moscow Visit Putting Korea-Soviet Friendship to a New Higher Stage"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home after successfully concluding his friendly visit to the fraternal country, the Soviet Union.

Now our people are looking admiringly to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has returned home after an historic visit to the Soviet Union, and they are brimming with great pride and the confidence that they are making revolution with the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, at the top.

On 30 October in Pyongyang the conference of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party was held.

At the Politburo conference the results of the friendly visit to the Soviet Union that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, made at the request of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were discussed.

The Politburo conference highly evaluated the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic friendly visit to the Soviet Union was satisfactorily made, and expressed its great satisfaction.

The recent visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union has become an epoch-making event which occupies a special position in more fully expanding and developing friendly Korean-Soviet relations, which have entered a new developmental stage since the summit conference of the two countries held in 1984. Also, this visit is a great contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and to expanding and developing the international communist movement and the movement for the defense of world peace.

During his visit, Soviet party and state leaders, out of true feeling of friendship and camaraderie, welcomed with great reverence the respected and

beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, as an outstanding leader of our party and state and as a famous and seasoned activist in the international labor and communist movement.

This time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had meaningful meetings and carried out conferences and talks in a spirit of a camaraderie and friendly atmosphere.

In the conferences and talks, on the basis of an analysis and evaluation of the current international situation, views on a series of issues of mutual concern, including the issue of strengthening and developing Korean-Soviet friendship, were exchanged and a complete agreement of views on all issues discussed was reached.

The great leader Comrade Kil Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in many fields were favorably developing every day. And they agreed on practical steps for further expanding and intensifying the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.,

Through the recent meeting and talks the leaders of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, deepened mutual trust and understanding, further intensified their sense of camaraderie and their friendly bonds. And they once again confirmed their firm determination and mutual wish to oppose imperialism and war, to defend the peace and safety of the world, and to struggle jointly to the end for the completion of the socialist and communist cause.

As was emphasized in the conferences and talks, the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an epoch-making opportunity for strengthening and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher stage.

The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, exhorted us as follows: "Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors across a river. The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are class allies and friendly comrades in arms who have long struggled jointly for common ideals and purposes."

The fraternal Soviet people, with the lofty spirit of internationalism, aided with blood the cause of our people for the rehabilitation of our fatherland, and have extended both moral and material support and aid to us in each difficult period in revolution and construction. It has become a source of encouragement that in the war of the liberation of the fatherland and in the postwar rehabilitation period the fraternal Soviet people actively supported and encouraged the just struggle of our people.

Even today the Soviet people, as class brothers and allies, are adhering to their obligations as allies, and they are positively supporting and cooperating with the struggle of our people for the self-determination and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, are developing to a new, higher stage in accordance with the spirit agreed upon in the meetings and talks of the leaders of the two countries held in 1984 in Moscow, and such relations are blooming in all fields, including the political, economic, and cultural fields.

The peoples of the two countries successfully celebrated last year the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. And they significantly celebrated this year, as their common celebration, the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty for friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. This demonstrate the solidarity of the militant friendship and unity between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Indeed, Korean-Soviet friendship is an invincible relationship of allies based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, bonded in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of socialist and communist cause, and legally fixed in accordance with the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. And it is an unselfish cooperative relationship between revolutionary friends.

It is in full accord with the aspirations and wishes of the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, that friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are endlessly being strengthened and developed. And this acts as an important factor for stimulating the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause and the socialist and communist cause in the two countries.

During the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union the leaders of the two countries mutually notified each other of all problems of revolution and construction, and clearly declared the firm stand of jointly coping with all problems raised between the two countries.

The fraternal Soviet people, who for the first time pioneered the path of socialism in the world, are today forging shifts in revolution and construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by the respected Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held early this year confirmed the policy presented in the April 1985 plenary session for accelerating the socialist construction of the nation as the strategic line of the party, and once again indicated an active peace policy. Thus it unfolded a bright prospect before the future path of the Soviet people fighting for socialism and communism.

As the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has actively implemented political and organizational work for the implementation of the decisions of the party congress, it is forging revolutionary changes in all areas. The leading role of the party is being enhanced, the action of human factors is being strengthened, and organization and discipline are being strengthened, and organization and discipline are being strengthened, in social life. Encouraged by the decisions of the party congress, the Soviet people are

intensifying their economy on a high scientific and technological basis, are improving the efficiency of production, are vigorously pursuing the task for fully completing socialism.

Our people are truly pleased with the fact that in the Soviet Union everything is being vigorously developed and new, revolutionary changes are being generated. And they wish that in the future the fraternal Soviet people strongly unite themselves around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and achieve brilliant results in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers Party led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, flying high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical, and cultural, our people are waging a vigorous struggle to achieve the 10 long-term goals of socialist economic construction proposed at the Sixth Party Congress and to achieve the self-reliant, peaceful unification of the country.

At the recent Moscow meetings the respected Comrade Mihkail Sergyevich Gorbachev gave this high evaluation: that under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party is successfully pressing ahead with socialist construction even under difficult conditions by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Korea, that the general work of our party especially is effectively performed, and that the unity and solidarity of the entire party have been solidified rock-like and the leadership of our party is strongly organized so as to inherit our revolutionary cause.

Our party and the government of the republic have proposed numerous means of rational and constructive means of unifying the fatherland, including the way to establish a Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo. And this year they proposed talks between military authorities and made peace proposals to create a non-nuclear peace zone.

Our proposals for the unification of the fatherland and for peace, because they are justified have received active support from many countries and peoples.

The party and government of the Soviet Union are always turning their serious attention to the development of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and are denouncing and counterattacking the machinations of splittists at home and abroad for fabricating "two Koreas" and for provoking a new war.

In his speech in last July at Vladivostock General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergyevich Gorbachev paid great attention to the development of the situation in the Korean Peninsula and are its environs, denounced the U.S. imperialists' machinations for increasing the number of nuclear arms to be stored in South Korea. At the recent meetings in Moscow too, he fully endorsed positive and constructive peaceful initiatives that our party and the government of the republic repeatedly proposed for dissolving the tension created in the Korean Peninsula and for peacefully resolving the question of the unification of Korea. He also insisted that the proposals of our party and the government of

the republic for withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea and for transforming the Korean Peninsula into a non-nuclear peace zone must be unfailingly realized, and that any machinations of the United States and the South Korean puppets for fabricating "two Koreas" must never be allowed.

Today before the human race is posed a solemn task of preventing new wars and nuclear wars and guarding the peace and safety of the world. Because of the machinations of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war, international tension is being aggravated every day, and the peace and safety of the world face serious threats.

It is an urgent problem to prevent a nuclear war that threatens the existence and civilization of the human race and to maintain the peace that the human race earnestly wishes.

Peace is a lofty ideal of socialism, and it is the firm policy of the socialist countries to struggle for peace. Since the first day they entered the historical stage, the socialist countries have raised the banner of peace and have consistently struggled to prevent war and defend peace.

Today socialism is becoming a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era in confrontation with imperialism.

Out of the lofty sense of responsibility for the cause for world peace the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state have proposed various peace proposals, including the proposals for prohibiting nuclear tests, for realizing nuclear disarmament, for preventing the militarization of space, and for completely destroying nuclear weapons and chemical weapons by the end of this century, as well as the proposals for transforming the Asia-Pacific region into a nuclear-free peace and cooperation zone, and they are making sincere efforts to implement the proposals.

Following the step that the Soviet Union took in last August to extend the unilateral freeze on nuclear tests until 1 January 1987, the Soviet Union recently arranged the Soviet-U.S. summit conference at Reykjavik to propose bold initiatives and constructive plans for nuclear disarmament, and it is sincerely endeavoring to implement them.

Our people are sincerely supporting the Soviet peace initiatives for defending the peace and safety of the world and are highly evaluating the efforts the party, the government, and the people of the Soviet Union are making for their realization.

The successes achieved in the recent visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union will have a great impact on accelerating socialist and communist construction in the two countries, on eliminating the sources of nuclear war and strengthening the ties of peace and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, and on accelerating the world revolutionary movement.

It is an important guarantee for opposing imperialism and for achieving peace and the victory of the socialist and communist cause to strengthen camaraderie and to develop friendly cooperative relations among the socialist countries.

In the future too our people, flying high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will solidify friendship and unity with the socialist countries led by the Soviet Union and will make every effort to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement.

Our people will solidify the brilliant successes achieved in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and will stand side by side with the fraternal Soviet people forever on the sole path of the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and for the victory of peace and the socialist and communist cause.

The friendship between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, struggling for the realization of joint goals and ideals will be immortal forever.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORKING PEOPLE HAIL KIM IL-SONG'S REELECTION

SK060433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)--Mass rallies have taken place in the provinces to hail the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly and carry through the tasks he set forth in his historic policy speech.

Such rallies were held in Kaesong Municipality, South Hamgyong Province and North and South Hwanghae Provinces on January 4 and 5.

The speakers at the rallies said that the reelection of Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic was an expression of the undisputed trust and unbounded loyalty of the entire Korean people to him and it is the highest glory of our people and country and a great auspicious event for the entire nation.

Feeling down in their hearts that only when they advance under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, can they achieve the reunification of the country, the endless prosperity of the nation and the final victory of the Korean revolution, our people deeply cherish it as their never shaking will and revolutionary faith to remain loyal to the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem invariably as president, the speakers said.

Comrade Kim Il-song, they noted, made the historic policy speech "for the complete victory of socialism" at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly, which indicates the bright road to be followed by the government of our republic and puts in the hands of the Korean people an undying revolutionary banner and ever-victorious ideological and theoretical weapon for the completion of the cause of building socialism and communism.

They expressed their firm determination to work energetically for the complete victory of socialism and an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea along the road indicated by him in his policy speech.

Letters to Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the rallies.

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CSO: 4100/095

PRESS OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG 'ACTIVITIES'

SK180818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)--The revolutionary activities launched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his name on the register of the Yuwen middle school in Jilin from January 17, 1927, to the autumn of 1929 are recorded to shine brilliantly in the glorious annals of our revolution.

On the occasion of the significant 60th anniversary of this, NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN January 17 carried signed articles under the respective titles "Strengthening the Vanguard Unit of Chuche a Hundred Fold", "Imperishable Revolutionary Exploits Brightly Shining in the Annals of the Cause of Chuche" and "Great Footstep of History".

NODONG SINMUN says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 17, 1926 formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union to mark the beginning of the Korean revolution to be carried on the principle of chajusong and then brought up many young communists of the new generation in this period and firmly united broad masses into a revolutionary force and laid a solid foundation of the revolutionary cause of chuche. Through this course his leadership of the Korean revolution as a whole was realized and his leading position consolidated, it stressed.

In this period the great leader organised the Marxist-Leninist reading group with young people and students and operated it to help its members grasp the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism and led all of them to prepare themselves thoroughly for the Korean revolution and formed a new organisation to take the place of the "juvenile association" of the nationalists which had existed in name only and directed youth and students of friendly organisations along a correct road.

To develop the Down-With-Imperialism Union into a mass organisation to embrace broader masses of youth, the great leader reorganized the union into the Anti-imperialist Youth League on August 27, 1927, and formed, in Jilin on August 28, 1927, the Korean Communist Youth League a militant vanguard to lead various revolutionary organisations in a uniform way.

He organised the Paeksan Youth League, a mass anti-Japanese youth organisation, on December 20, 1927, the Peasants Union, the first revolutionary peasants organisation in our country, on March 10, 1928, the Anti-Japanese Labour Union, the first anti-Japanese revolutionary organisation of the working class of our country on August 25, 1928, to unite broad masses and trained the revolutionary forces which had already been built up in the practical struggle of various forms, such as the struggle against the Jilin-Hoeryong Railway [passage indistinct] of the Japanese imperialists from the latter half of October 1928, the paper noted, and went on:

To hold the great leader in high esteem and advance under his leadership was a new great turn in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our country and a boundless glory of our people.

In this period our people came to have their hearts more aflame with an ardent will to hold the great leader in high esteem in the centre of unity and the center of leadership, entrust their destinies wholly to him and remain unboundedly loyal to his leadership.

The revolutionary activities launched by the great leader at the dawn of the revolution with Jilin as a centre carried momentous significance in that they have more successfully prepared the revolutionary forces to realise the cause of chuche with credit and imbued our people with the firm conviction of victory in the revolution by achieving shining victory with the organisation and mobilization of youth and students and broad masses in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the reactionary warlords following them.

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CSO: 4100/095

DAILY ON TRUST IN PARTY AND LEADER

SK051517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Unqualified Trust in the Party and the Leader Is Noble Ideological and Moral Trait of Our People".

The noble ideological and moral trait of our people who trust and follow the party and the leader is an ideological sentiment with a deep root which was formed and has been consolidated through a protracted and arduous struggle in the history of the Korean revolution, the article says, and goes on:

The noble spirit of trusting and following the leader of the revolution was a source of invincible strength for the Korean communists in achieving the unity in one mind and energetically advancing the revolution with its power.

The flesh and blood unity between the leaders and his soldiers was great strength in defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists and carrying out the cause of national liberation. Under the very difficult and complicated situation after the country's liberation, our people were able to successfully carry out the cause of building the party, country and army and turn out to the construction of a new country, holding respected Comrade Kim Il-song at their head and firmly defend and safeguard the headquarters of our revolution, resolutely smashing the manoeuvres of the anti-party and counter-revolutionary sectarian elements, because they had a firm faith in trusting and following the party and the leader.

The practical experience of our revolution proves that the people's trust and faith in the leader are the most important matter in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The noble spirit of boundlessly trusting and following the party and the leader has become the ideological and moral trait which is firmly prevailing over in our society and the main trait of the entire people today.

The article further says:

Our people's revolutionary trait of trusting the party and the leader is spotlessly pure and clean, firm and steadfast, unshakable under whatever circumstances and conditions.

Noting that our people's revolutionary trait of boundlessly trusting and following the party and the leader is an unchangeable one which is more highly displayed as time flows by and the revolution advances, the article stresses: The revolutionary trait of our people is unchangeable forever, because, first of all, their belief in the greatness of the party and the leader is being more deeply rooted with each passing day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led the Korean revolution to shining victory for 60 years wisely directs overall affairs of the party and state today with his extraordinary energy.

Our people's faith in the victory of the revolution and its prospect is becoming solid as the might of our party is more highly demonstrated in leading the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary trait of our people is unchangeable forever, also because their noble ideological sentiment in entrusting all their destinies to the party and the leader is growing stronger as the days go by.

In our society, today, the relations between the leader and his soldiers and between the leader and people have become indestructible, most revolutionary ones based on moral obligation and are being further deepened with each passing day.

Our country will further develop and prosper and the Korean revolution advance forever from victory to victory as there are the people who are faithful to our party's leadership, holding respected Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem at the head of the party and state.

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CSO: 4100/095

100 KINDS OF KIM CHONG-IL WORKS PUBLISHED

SK170459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 17 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)--Historic works of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, are continuously published.

The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out some time ago the works of Comrade Kim Chong-il "Let Us Carry on the Three-revolution Red Flag Movement More Dynamically", "Let Us Bring About a New Upswing in the Creation of Revolutionary Literary and Art Works" and "On Popularizing Sports and Rapidly Developing Sports Technique".

As a result, works of Comrade Kim Chong-il brought out at the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House in booklet, collection of works and collection of excerpts over the past four years or so have numbered 100 kinds.

Contained in these works are some of many treatises, letters, speeches and talks published by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Among them are works of weighty significance, such as "On the Chuche Idea" which has made a distinguished contribution to further developing in depth and enriching the great chuche idea, the pamphlet "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" which gives a clear exposition of the essential characteristics and originality of the chuche philosophy and ways to defend its purity and firmly arm the working masses with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and the treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" which gives a comprehensive exposition of the law of the development of the revolutionary ideas of the working class, the idea and theory on the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary movement and theoretical and practical problems arising in capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Also among them are pamphlets including "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" which systematizes the theory on the building of a revolutionary party of the working class, all principles to apply it and the strategy and tactics to be consistently maintained in party work and party activity.

There are also pamphlets indicating the direction and principle of the building of the state, people's armed forces and working people's organisations and ways for their implementation.

Further, there are "On Further Developing Educational Work", "On Improving and Strengthening Medical Service", the pamphlet "To Further Develop Chuche-oriented Literature and Art", and collections of excerpts which contain original ideas and theories propounded by our party in literature and art, booklets and collections of works on sports and the press and various kinds of other works containing theories in all domains of the building of socialist culture.

The publication of many works of Comrade Kim Chong-il has provided our people with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to dynamically propel along the road of victory the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and inspired them to struggle more vigorously to carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion generation after generation under the leadership of the party.

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CSO: 4100/095

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA MARKS DAY OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

SK081018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA)---January 8 is building materials industry's day.

On this day in 1964 the great leader President Kim Il-song personally arranged a consultative meeting of workers in the domain of building materials industry and gave programmatic teachings for a radical development of this domain.

The workers in this domain have effected a new upsurge in production with the approach of this day.

The cement factories under the building materials industry guidance bureau have carried out their daily quotas at 106 percent on an average from the beginning of the year with fervent enthusiasm to fulfill the tasks set by the great leader in his historic policy speech. The 8 February cement complex keeps its production on the level of 150 percent.

Innovative results have been reported from other producers of building materials such as sheet glass, metal and chemical building materials and silicate bricks.

Korean building materials industry depending on its own rich raw materials and fuel reliably guarantees capital construction of bast scale.

To take cement production bases for example, there are such large-scale factories as the Sunchon cement complex and the Chonnaeri, Haeju, Sunghori and Puraesan cement factories and hundreds of medium- and small-scale local ones.

Now the construction of the Sangwon cement factory is making fast progress and that of a new kiln has entered the finishing stage at the 8 February cement complex.

Last year witnessed the commissioning of the Anju, Pihyon and Hamhung silicate brick factories, the Mangyondae Aeguk aluminium-framed window factory and other building materials production bases. The state intends to further increase the potential of the chuche-based and independent building materials industry by steadily augmenting investments in this domain during the Third 7-Year Plan beginning this year.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

YOUTHS PLEDGE TO ESTABLISH NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS

SK122342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--The young people in Korea are firmly determined to demonstrate once again their youthful wisdom and courage in carrying out the Third 7-Year Plan and the national economic plan for this year.

Some time ago, the young men and women in the capital called upon the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and Young People across the country to join in the drive for the "Youth torch prize in the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan."

Young miners of the Sunchon District coal mining complex, a leading coal production base of the country, recently held a meeting of young activists to challenge the LSWY organizations and young people in coal mining industry throughout the country to a socialist emulation for the prize.

They resolved to create new records and new norms in tunnelling, secure many coal cutting faces and increase the ranks of coal-cutting companies producing 10,000 tons of coal a month so as to sharply boost coal output.

Young people of the Hwanghae iron complex also resolved to be a vanguard and a shock brigade in producing irons and steels in the first year of the Third 7-Year Plan and challenged the LSWY organizations and youths in the metal industry across the country to a socialist emulation for the prize.

The LSWY members and young farmers of the Ihyon cooperative farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang municipality, called upon LSWY organizations and youth in the agricultural domain throughout the country to launch a socialist emulation.

They determined to accelerate complete irrigation, chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization and make a great leap in agricultural production and thus adorn his significant year with a bumper harvest.

The flame of the socialist emulation for "Youth torch prize in the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan" is expanding to other domains of the national economy.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KANGSON WORKERS RESOLVE TO ENHANCE STEEL PRODUCTION

SK130451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)---The employees of the Chollima iron and steel complex on 12 January held a joint meeting and resolved to overfulfill their assignments for this year of the national economic plan, upholding the programmatic teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the 12th Plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and his historic policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

A resolution which was adopted at the meeting noted that the workers in Kangson would accelerate this year the march of the 80's the way the builders of the west sea barrage did to make a breakthrough for the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan and carry out ahead of schedule the plan for the production of steel, rolled steel and seamless steel pipes and thereby powerfully demonstrate once again the invincible might of the workers in Kangson, the birthplace of Chollima.

Determined to adorn 1987, the most significant year in the history of our country, with feats of labour and become innovators and frontrankers in the worthwhile struggle to carry out the Third 7-Year Plan, the workers and trade union members of the complex called upon the workers, technicians and office employees of all factories and enterprises across the country to launch a socialist emulation of loyalty to overfulfill the national economic plan for this year.

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CSO: 4100/088

INCREASED IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Raise the Torch of Struggle for Increased Iron and Steel Production"]

[Text] As in the construction of the flood gates in the Western Sea, in accelerating the advancement of the 1980's one of the major problems standing before us is to increase even more the production of processed steel.

Our great leader his excellency Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us as follows: Without producing and supplying much processed steel we cannot make many machine facilities and cannot achieve large-scale construction. ("Collection of Kim Il-song's Works," Vol 15, p 216).

Processed steel is an important material which we cannot do without in production and construction. In the end, greater development in the overall economy of the people and improvement in the people's livelihood is greatly influenced by development in the metal-working industry, a key part of heavy industry.

The ability to build a solid foundation for a self-sustaining national economy in a short time and to elevate to epochal levels the people's livelihood under conditions, wherein because of the last war everything was destroyed and only a pile of ashes remained, is due to the fact that our party placed great emphasis on the metal-working industry and quickly developed it.

Now we are carrying out a struggle to realize the grand general principles of socialist economic construction presented at the Sixth Party Convention by the party. Now, following the full-scale carrying out of an energetic struggle to accomplish brilliantly this year's plan and basic construction to increase production capabilities throughout the country. What is more in demand everywhere is processed steel. Starting from this reality, our party recently presented production goals for processed steel and adopted an epoch-level measure so that we can concentrate our capabilities on this. Laborers and workers in the metal industry and all related sectors and units must grasp the party's demand for concentration of capabilities in the production of processed steel, and must ideologically mobilize and, by fruitfully obtaining the goal for processed-steel production presented, show their complete sincerity for the party and leader.

Here the most important thing is for those in sectors related with the metal-working industry to help substantially the production of processed steel as if it were their own work.

The production of processed steel is carried out in close cooperation with the related sectors. Only when related sectors, units, factories, and enterprises guarantee the scheduled production of things like raw materials and fuel, equipment, and accessories, as in the contract, can metal-working facilities run at full capacity and reach a normal state where they continue to produce processed steel at a high level.

Before all laborers in related sectors and units demand processed steel they must learn the true circumstances in the metal-working industry sector and, like the owners themselves, must exhibit a high tone wherein they solve problems presented.

To help substantially the metal-working industry sectors the laborers must go down to the lower echelons, learn the real conditions, and set forth measures for solutions.

In order to develop more quickly the metal-working industry, the State Administration Council and committee(?) and sector laborers must staunchly place themselves in the position of the party and nation, embrace a firm resolution to take charge of one portion and go down to the iron mill, steel mill, or iron ore mine, learn the true conditions, construct an organized, sound project, and set up thorough countermeasures. Laborers must enter reality and learn problems such as how much the production capacity for steel is and how it can be strengthened, and what kind of work is needed to increase production and how to improve faulty processes, and then arrange and resolve on time those things that are to be resolved in their sector or unit.

In the struggle to increase the production of processed steel important problems that must be faced and solved concern raw materials and fuel.

The basis of our country's metal-working industry provided under the wise leadership of the party is strong. If big and small metal-working factories of our country, starting with the Kimch'aek Steel Manufacturing Complex, the Hwanghae Steel Manufacturing Complex, and the Ch'onrima Iron Manufacturing Complex, can be turned to full capacity, then the course of processed-steel production can easily be achieved daily, monthly, and according to economic period. The problem is to provide sufficient raw materials and fuel to steel and iron mills. In the extracting industry sector extracting equipment must be accepted; and drifting and stripping must resolutely be given priority. In this way, the production of iron ore and coal, the basic raw material and fuel in the production of processed steel, must be increased to epochal levels. Along with this, mines with prospects for great production must be renovated and greatly expanded and should be actively developed in areas where there are many iron deposits and conditions for development are good. At present, in the extracting-enterprise sector, in accordance with the demands of the party, capabilities must be concentrated on the Musan Mine Complex and the highly established task of iron concentrate production must be achieved.

Actively setting the transportation of raw materials and fuel to follow this is one important condition in strongly carrying out the struggle to increase production in iron materials.

Presently, there is much iron concentrate piled up in mines. Only by delivering this to metal-working factories on time can the production of processed steel normally run at a high level.

In the rail transportation sector, the iron concentrate piled up in mines must be delivered to metal-working factories without delay by actively mobilizing the freight cars that there are and by widely organizing intensive transportation. In order to achieve that, laborers in the rail transportation sector must deeply grasp the party's intention to give priority to the production of processed steel and make transportation organization enterprises follow this, and all transportation warriors must turn their deep concern toward the transportation of the raw materials, fuels, equipment, and resources needed in the production of processed steel.

In obtaining the goal for production of processed steel presented by the party, the Kimch'aek Steel Mill Complex has taken on a heavy load. In line with the demands of the party, those at the Kimch'aek Steel Mill Complex must normally understand and grasp the condition of equipment, repair and maintain equipment whenever necessary, and keep spare parts in reserve. Then they must strictly adhere to standard methods of operation and technical specifications when using the equipment, handling the equipment in accordance with the demands of technological engineering, and in maintaining the equipment they must set up rigorous systems and methods. In particular, they must have a model machine invention(?) movement carried out among machine operators. Along with this, they must rigorously carry out a struggle to finish the second stage of expansion construction at the Kimch'ol factory.

In rigorously carrying out the struggle to increase the production of iron materials, organizing cooperative production within the metal-working enterprise is very important.

In the metal-working enterprise sector the materials necessary for the normalization of processed-steel production in the Kimch'aek Steel Mill Complex must be guaranteed by more fully advancing the operations that deal with the front and rear processes of the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill.

Along with this, in the metal-working enterprise sector itself, processed steel necessary in making stainless steel sheets and in maintaining the stainless steel production based(?) must be supplied on time.

Socialist competition for increased production must be widely carried out in order to increase the production of processed steel.

The struggle to achieve the course of production of processed steel presented by the party is a task wherein intensive renovation should be brought about not just in the metal-working enterprise sector but in the factories and enterprise sectors related to it. Therefore, recently our party adopted a wise measure to have all sectors related to the production of processed

steel brought together and socialist competition for increased production carried out. Within the party organizations and trade union organizations of the appropriate sectors, while the main principles for socialist competition for increased production are drawn up well and spread deeply among the people, the related sectors and units must be made to function in accordance with these principles. Then sums must be accurately calculated and evaluated for monthly and superior experience should be actively generalized so that all related sectors and units are made to contribute to the realization of the goal for the production of processed steel presented by the party.

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CSO: 4110/040

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY ON UNIVERSAL FREE EDUCATION

SK201031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Communistic Policy and Universal Free Education".

The article says the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that proceeding from the principle of bearing full responsibility for the education of the people in our country, the state has introduced free education in a most thoroughgoing way. It continues:

The universal free education introduced in our country is one of the communistic policies applied to the educational domain.

The characteristics of universal free education in our country are expressed above all in meeting the common material needs of society for education.

Universal free education in our country makes first of all a great contribution to meeting the fundamental demand of the working masses, the common need of society arising in cultural life by successfully meeting the material needs for socialist education at state expense.

Universal free education in our country is also an important form to meet the common needs of society for material life.

Thanks to the benefit of universal free education, all members of society have their sons and daughters study to their heart's content without paying even a penny to fully realize the desire of all family members to study throughout their lives.

The characteristics of universal free education in our country are to be seen also in eliminating all differences in educational conditions by fully satisfying even the individual need along with the common material need of society for education.

Thanks to universal free education, the fees have already been abolished in general in our country.

Textbooks and school things are supplied at very cheap prices next to nothing and it is envisaged that they will be supplied free of charge in the future by state compensation. All expenses needed for the guidance of the extra-curricular life and study of the students including experiment, practice, exercise, inspection, excursion and camping related with the execution of the educational program for them are ensured at state expenses.

Students of universities and colleges receive stipends from the state and the married students who have to support their families have their living conditions fully guaranteed by state expenses.

Working people with family members, with many children in particular, therefore, are provided with greater state benefit and material needs related with education, thanks to the benefits of universal free education in our country.

The characteristics of universal free education as an important composition of the communistic policy lie in that the material and cultural needs of the working people arising in education are met satisfactorily in accordance with the need irrespective of the amount of labour which they rendered to society.

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CSO: 4100/095

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHONGNYON

SK122339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a letter dated 9 January from the central meeting of Koreans in Japan which was held to congratulate him to his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and carry through his policy speech and his teachings in his congratulatory message on the new year.

The letter says that the reelection of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as president of the republic is an expression of the Korean people's undisputed trust in and ardent loyalty to him, who has devoted his all till this day to the sovereignty and independence of the country and its prosperity and for the freedom and liberation of the people and has recorded immortal exploits in the history of the country. It continues:

You saved the destiny of the country and the nation by victoriously leading the two revolutionary wars against ferocious imperialist aggressors and converted our once backward country into a powerful socialist state of independence, self-reliance and self-defence and ushered in a new era of prosperity to the nation by wisely directing the revolution and construction to a victory and upsurge.

In our country where the question of succeeding the revolutionary cause has been solved thanks to your noble feats, the entire people are accelerating more energetically the tremendous onward movement for the completion of the cause of chuche and demonstrating the authority of chuech Korea to the whole world, rallied behind you and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as firm as a rock with one mind and one will and filled with unshakable conviction and hope for the future of our revolution and the country.

You enjoy unbounded respect and trust from the world progressive people as the outstanding leader of the world revolution for your undying contributions to the world people's cause of independence against imperialism and for the strengthening and development of the international revolutionary movement.

As they hold you in high esteem as the sun of the nation, the Korean residents in Japan shook off the yoke of ruined colonial people and now enjoy the worth of a genuine life and happiness in the sacred patriotic movement for the

country and the nation, with the honor of being overseas citizens of a dignified sovereign and independent state.

The joy of the Koreans in Japan knows no bounds in living and struggling under the loving care of you the great leader, holding you in high esteem, and it is their unanimous aspiration and invariable faith to follow you forever and remain loyal to you.

The letter heartily wishes Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON GROUP THANKS KIM IL-SONG FOR AID FUNDS

SK130454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean educationists and scientists in Japan and Korean students studying at Japanese schools was held in Tokyo on 10 January to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for his 102nd remittance of educational aid fund and stipend, according to a KNS report.

At the meeting which was attended by So Man-sul, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and others, a report was delivered by Pak Kwang-taek, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan. Then speeches were made there by Korean educationists to express their determination.

Pak Kwang-taek wholeheartedly extended the warmest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for having shown again deep solicitude for the democratic national education of the children of Korean residents in Japan.

He stressed the need to add luster to this significant year greeting the greatest national fêtes by effecting great innovations and upswing in all patriotic work of Chongnyon, upholding the policy speech of the great leader at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly and his teachings given in his new year's message of greetings to Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

A letter to Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM ETHIOPIAN ENVOY

SK081015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jan (KCNA) - The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Fesseha Dessta, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, leaving Korea on 7 January.

The message reads:

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, your reception of us and the understanding reached in the concrete talks between our delegation and high-level party and government cadres of your country will greatly contribute to strengthening the fraternal relations and close cooperation between our two countries.

Inspecting the gigantic west sea barrage now complete, I became convinced more deeply that the courageous Korean people would continue to register brilliant successes in the future under your leadership.

And I firmly believe that the earnest desire of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of their country will certainly be realised in accordance with the reasonable proposals advanced by you.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GIFTS TO MOZAMBIQUE

SK070415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Maputo on 31 December to convey gifts of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Speaking there, Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, said: This meeting today for conveying the gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was arranged by his efforts for South-South cooperation.

The gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the speaker stressed, will not only be a great help to the Mozambican people in the endeavours for the development of agriculture but also carry a great significance in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

He extended heartfelt warm thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the name of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government, for his valuable gifts sent when the Mozambican people were having a hard time.

The attendants saw the gifts at the end of the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI CHONG-OK MEETS NIGERIAN CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

SK130440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK, on 11 January stopped over in Nigeria on his way to Lome to participate in celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the national liberation day of Togo as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and met Augustus A. Aikhomu, chief of the general staff of Nigeria, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Nigerian president.

The chief of the general staff expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit the warm and friendly greetings of the Nigerian president to President Kim Il-song.

He said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nigeria have been developing on good terms.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES TOGOLESE ANNIVERSARY

SK131031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Tuesday dedicate signed articles to the 20th anniversary of the day of national liberation of the Togolese people.

The victory of revolution in Togo on 13 January, 1967, was an epochal event which brought about a fundamental turn in the lives of the Togolese people, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

The Togolese people have vigorously advanced along the road of building a new life, smashing all manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges in the past 20 years after the national liberation under the leadership of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

They uncovered and smashed in time the plot of counter-revolutionary forces to overthrow the government last year and defended with credit the stability and sovereignty of the country. This was a great victory of the Togolese people.

Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, the Togolese Government is striving to develop friendly and cooperative relations with African countries and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Togolese people and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

They will as ever advance vigorously along the road of independence against imperialism, firmly joining hands with the Togolese people.

They are convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop and heartily wish the Togolese people greater success in their struggle for the independent development of the country.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS DPRK AMBASSADOR

SK090424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe met Korean ambassador to his country Hi Chun-ok and Korean mass gynmastic display experts on 2 January.

The Korean ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and extended warmest felicitations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly,

He asked the ambassador to transmit to President Kim Il-song warmest greetings of his own, the Zimbabwean African National Union, government and entire people of Zimbabwe.

He expressed thanks to the Korean mass gymnastic display experts for their active help to Zimbabwe in gymnastic display.

He manifested full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

He wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/088

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO CUBAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 9 Jan (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message to Flavio Bravo Pardo, congratulating him on his reelection as president of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba. The message wished the Cuban president of the national assembly new success in his responsible work for defending the gains of the revolution against the U.S. imperialists and stepping up socialist construction. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 9 Jan 87 SK] /9274

NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL MEETING SCHEDULED--Pyongyang, 11 Jan (KCNA)--A meeting of the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau was held in New York on 5 January, according to a report. The meeting discussed the date of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation and accepted the proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the meeting be held on 9-13 June in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 11 Jan 87 SK] /9274

GUINEAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 12 Jan (KCNA)--Guinean President Lansana Conte on 6 January met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Chin-ki and the head of the operation delegation of the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science. President Lansana Conte expressed his wholehearted thanks to President Kim Il-song for sending competent officials to give sincere help to Guinea in the development of agriculture. The lofty spirit of internationalist cooperation and noble moral traits displayed by the Korean agro-technicians deeply impressed the Guinean people, he noted. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 12 Jan 87 SK] /9274

SPECIAL ENVOY DEPARTS FOR TOGO--Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Vice President Yi Chong-ok, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left Pyongyang today by plane to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the day of national liberation of Togo. The special envoy and his party were seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the administration council and foreign minister, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and other personages concerned. Present at the airport to see them off were Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Shubnikov and Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Hubchev in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 7 Jan 87 SK] /9274

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 14 Jan (KCNA)--France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, recently met Korean ambassador to his country Yi Yong-yon. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President France Albert Rene. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm fraternal greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Confirming his invariable support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for national reunification, he stressed that the Seychellois people would always stand firm on the side of the Korean people in their struggle to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 14 Jan 87 SK] /9274

ZIMBABWEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Didymus Noel Edwin Mutasa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), secretary for foreign affairs and speaker of the House of Assembly of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Pyongyang by plane today for a visit to Korea. It was met at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Yi Chun-sik, secretary of the Parliamentary Group Committee of the DPRK and others. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 16 Jan 87 SK] /9274

NEW GDR ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim-Yong-nam on 15 January met and had a conversation with Hans Maretzki, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic of Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Jan 87 SK] /9274

GREETINGS SENT TO CUBAN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam extended warm congratulations to Isidoro Malmierca Peoli upon his reappointment as minister of foreign affairs to the Republic of Cuba. In his message of greetings Kim Yong-nam wished him success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 16 Jan 87 SK] /9274

YI CHONG-OK, FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET--Pyongyang, 16 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK, on a visit to Togo as a special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 13 January met separately with Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso, Benin President Mathieu Kerekou and president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz staying in Togo to participate in celebrations of the national liberation day of Togo, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the presidents. The presidents expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to transmit their friendly and fraternal greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 16 Jan 87 SK] /9274

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